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ESTABLISHED 1887

Suspect in Kahane Killing Believed to Be Egyptian

Gunman Is Wounded After Attack

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — El Sayed Nosir, a boiler repairman who is believed to be an Egyptian immigrant, remained under heavy guard in critical condition in a New York City hospital on Tuesday after having been charged with the murder of Rabbi Meir Kahane at a Zionist meeting in Manhattan on Monday night.

Rabbi Kahane, 58, typified a virulent anti-Arab extremism in Israel, where he served four years as a legislator, and in the United States, where he founded the militant Jewish Defense League.

As he fled the scene of the assassination, the police said, Mr. Nosir was shot in the chin by a postal police officer and was taken to a hospital.

Police officers stood guard at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday over Mr. Nosir, who was under sedation and could not immediately be questioned. A hospital spokesman, Rob Frazier, said it was unlikely he would be able to talk for at least two days.

Mr. Nosir, 37, was charged soon after the killing with one count of murder, two counts of attempted murder and possession of a deadly weapon. He has not been arraigned.

Mr. Kahane, born Martin Kahane in New York and the son of a rabbi, defined militant Zionism in the United States for decades before moving his operations to Israel in 1971. That year, he was convicted of conspiring to manufacture explosives; he received a five-year suspended sentence.

In Israel, he renounced his U.S. citizenship and founded the rightist Kach Party, which advocates the removal of Arabs from the occupied territories. He was elected to the Knesset, or parliament, in 1984. Discredited by some as a racist extremist, he nevertheless enjoyed an underground of nationalist supporters among some Israelis. He channeled that anger in direct confrontation with Arabs, whom he publicly characterized as "kikes."

In 1988, Israeli officials banned the Kach Party for its extremism, calling it "racist" and "undemocratic." A few clues emerged early Tuesday on Mr. Nosir's background and motive for shooting the rabbi on Monday night after a speech.

A New York police spokesman, Sergeant Peter Berry, said Mr. Nosir had worked as a boiler repair technician for the city since 1988 and was believed to be of Egyptian descent.

He had lived at two different addresses in a largely immigrant neighborhood of Jersey City, New Jersey, before leaving his last address there a few months ago, giving no forwarding address, according to Jersey City detectives.

According to police statements and news reports, including eyewitness accounts in The New York Times, Mr. Nosir was among about 70 people who listened to Rabbi Kahane deliver a speech at the New York Marriott East Side Hotel to a fledgling group calling itself the Zionist Emergency Evacuation Rescue Organization.

After the speech, as Mr. Kahane chatted with admirers, Mr. Nosir walked up, drew a .357 Ruger six-shot revolver and, without saying a word, fired two shots from 4 feet (slightly more than a meter) away. One struck Rabbi Kahane in the neck and exited through the cheek. The other shot apparently went wild.

As Mr. Kahane fell, Mr. Nosir darted to the exit of the conference room. He bumped a bystander, an elderly man, and shot him in the leg, then raced for the hotel exit and commandeered a taxi.

He emerged from the taxi about a block away and was confronted by a U.S. Postal Service police officer who was standing nearby. Mr. Nosir fired again. The bullet apparently struck the officer, Carlos Acosta, 55, in his bullet-proof vest, glanced off and lodged in his arm.

See KAHANE, Page 2



Supporters mourning Meir Kahane outside Bellevue Hospital in New York on Tuesday. The rabbi founded the Jewish Defense League.

2 Arabs Killed, Possibly in Retaliation

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Two Arabs were shot and killed in the West Bank on Tuesday, apparently by an Israeli civilian, after the assassination in New York of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the radical Jewish leader, whose followers here threatened retaliatory attacks.

The two Palestinians, a 65-year-old man and a 60-year-old woman, were shot on a roadside in the village of Lubban Sharqiya, near Nablus, by a man in civilian clothes who drove a car with Israeli license plates, according to Arab reports.

The man fired an Uzi submachine gun and appeared to have driven into town from a nearby Jewish settlement, according to the report. Israeli Army and police commanders said they were searching for the assailant. The

authorities also deployed reinforcements around the country in an effort to head off further attacks.

Government leaders appealed for restraint while expressing concern that the Kahane assassination could make worse a recent wave of Israeli-Palestinian violence.

A senior aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Avi Pazner, said the rightist government was "deeply shocked by this murder," adding that "even those, and they are a great majority in Israel, who do not agree with the political views of the late Rabbi Kahane deplore and condemn this further act of Arab terrorism."

Mr. Pazner said Israel would "do its utmost to prevent an outbreak of violence after this murder."

In Jerusalem, supporters of Rabbi Kahane's Kach Party vowed to avenge his death and continue fighting for his radical platform, which includes the forced transfer of Arabs out of Israel and the occupied territories.

"Whoever thinks that Kahane and the Kach movement has been destroyed has made a great mistake," read a spokesman from a statement outside the group's headquarters.

Israeli radio quoted a Kach official as suggesting that the two Palestinians had been shot in revenge for Rabbi Kahane's death. It reported one spokesman as saying that "more Arabs would be made to pay the price."

In a radio interview, a Kach official said, "I don't think I have any control about what Kach

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Saudi Women In Driver's Seat

70 Order Chauffeurs To Hand Over Wheel

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

RIYADH — In an exceedingly rare public demonstration, about 70 veiled Saudi women gathered Tuesday in front of a supermarket in central Riyadh, dismissed their chauffeurs and drove off in a convoy of about 40 cars that broke into smaller groups before Saudi police stopped them.

The move is believed to be the first public act of defiance by Saudi women against their country's strict conservative customs, which severely limit the rights of women to appear in public or mix with men. Veiled from head to toe, largely reduced to dark shadows, women are not allowed to travel anywhere without permission from husbands or male relatives.

The police blocked the road in front of one of the groups about half an hour after they started the demonstration, which was intended to underscore demands that women be allowed to drive.

Although there is no law that bans women from driving, custom prevents them from doing so.

The women who helped organize the demonstration said they had sent dozens of telegrams to senior Saudi officials, including Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh, explaining that their actions were for the country's greater good.

The police and officers from the Saudi religious police, known as the Committee for Commendation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, rounded up the cars and the women and prevented onlookers from approaching the area on King Abdulaziz Road.

According to a participant, many of the women have driver's licenses from other countries, including the United States and West European nations. Their demonstration Tuesday is the first known open revolt by Saudi women and a rare manifestation of public sentiment in this conservative nation.

Equally startling is that most of the women received the support of their husbands or close male relatives before the demonstration, according to several participants and their chauffeurs.

The action began when the women, driven by their chauffeurs, congregated in a supermarket parking lot. The women then got into the drivers' seats, leaving the chauffeurs behind. In at least one case, a husband followed his wife from a distance in another car, for "moral support," he said.

"I couldn't believe my ears when Madame asked me for the car keys and told me to get out and then drove away with the others," said a Sri Lankan driver.

One of the organizers said that the women had attempted to draw attention and had expected to be arrested.

"We wanted to be heard by the authorities, loudly and clearly," she said later in a telephone interview.

Two of the organizers, who asked not to be identified, explained in separate interviews Tuesday night that they had been planning the event for a week.

They all agreed that a leading figure behind the action was Aisha Manesh, a sociology professor who received her doctorate from the University of Colorado. She has been outspoken in arguing, along

See WOMEN, Page 2

Beijing To Back U.S. on UN Vote

Qian Rules Out Vetoing Measure On Use of Force

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

CAIRO — China's foreign minister, Qian Qichen, signaled Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on Tuesday that Beijing would not block any attempt by the United Nations Security Council to pass a resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq if diplomacy proves futile, a senior administration official said.

He also affirmed that China had rejected any "partial solutions" for the Gulf crisis and was insisting on a total Iraqi pullout from Kuwait.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Qian met here for 90 minutes. Earlier in the day, the secretary of state held a one-on-one meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. The Egyptian leader also indicated support for a UN authorization of force against Iraq if sanctions fail. Mr. Baker went on to Ankara.

Egypt's stance is a combination of calculation and anger. Page 4.

Iraq will free 106 hostages, including 77 Japanese. Page 4.

for talks Wednesday with the Turkish president, Turgut Ozal.

At each stop of his eight-city tour of the Middle East and Europe, Mr. Baker has been trying to galvanize support for some type of UN resolution authorizing force in order to enhance the credibility of the military thrust against Baghdad.

U.S. officials say they believe that such UN approval would underscore to President Saddam Hussein that the international coalition arrayed against him will not crumble if there is a resort to force, something they believe the Iraqi leader is still assuming.

Washington still has not decided when to press for such an authorization, or exactly how to go about it.

What officials apparently have in mind is blanket authorization that could be invoked at any time. It might come in the form of a Security Council statement or it might come in the form of a letter by the Kuwaitis to the UN inviting action, which the UN would then endorse.

Since Sunday, Mr. Baker has won Bahraini, Saudi, Egyptian and Chinese support for some type of UN resolution. His strategy appears to be to try to line up as much support as possible before he meets the Soviet leadership in Moscow on Thursday. If the Soviets can be brought around to endorse the idea, then any French hesitation — which the administration still detects — would likely be overcome.

At the opening of the Baker-Qian meeting, Mr. Qian was asked whether his government was willing to consider a UN resolution authorizing force, and he said: "The UN resolutions are intended to increase the pressure on Iraq for a peaceful solution. All of the armed forces have two roles to play. One is to fight a war, the other is to seek peace."

Following the meeting, though, a senior administration official said the Chinese minister had said it clear that Beijing would not block any such UN effort. It would either abstain or vote in favor, he said. Considering the reluctance the Chinese have shown in the past few weeks about piling on more sanctions against Iraq, this apparently came as a pleasant surprise to U.S. officials.

The only thing U.S. officials would say about the Baker-Mubarak meeting was that the two men agreed that there should be no partial solution and that force should not be ruled out as an option to settle the crisis.

Saudi Arabia confirmed that it had reached an agreement with the

See BAKER, Page 2



LENIN IN REPOSE? — Workers in Moscow preparing to mount a huge portrait of Lenin on Tuesday for ceremonies marking the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The revolution, long a unifying force, is now a source of Soviet dispute. Page 2.

Law and (Monastic) Order: French Monks Fire on Bandits

The Associated Press
SAINT-LAURENT-LES-BAINS, France — Heavily armed bandits seeking cash at a wealthy, isolated monastery wound up in a gun battle with monks who had taken up arms after a wave of robberies. One monk was wounded.

The monks had been organizing themselves as a self-defense force in the last few weeks. In the two previous robberies this year, "the telephone lines were cut and we couldn't call for help," said the

abbot of the 19-century Trappist monastery Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, Pierre-Marie, on Tuesday.

The abbot said a burglar alarm sounded at the monastery about 3 A.M. Monday, an hour before morning prayers. The bell signaled to the 36 monks, who produce 4 million bottles of wine a year on their immense estate in the Ardèche in southern France, that they were being robbed.

Arming themselves with shotguns, the brothers raced outside to an administrative building about

100 meters from the main monastery, where the alarm had sounded.

But one monk blasted a round into the air, flushing two masked men.

The bandits found their way barricaded by a parked car and by the shotgun-toting Brother Zéphérin, organizer of the monastery's brother expeditions, who demanded that they stop.

Instead, the robbers pulled out a sawed-off shotgun and a pistol, opening fire on Brother Zéphérin

and the other monks. Father Pierre-Marie said.

The monks returned fire. Brother Zéphérin fell with 200 pellets in his leg. The robbers escaped in a car in which accomplices had been waiting, the abbot said. They were still being sought on Tuesday.

Rumors have circulated for years that the monks have a safe stuffed with cash. The robbers had ransacked the office, Father Pierre-Marie said. "It's been a long time since we kept any cash here," he added.

See JAPAN, Page 3

Kiosk

Chinese Artist Flees to Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — A leading Chinese painter, Fan Zeng, has fled to France but has not decided whether to request political asylum, Chinese dissidents said Tuesday.

A source said that Mr. Fan, who is in his 50s, flew from Hong Kong to Paris on Monday after attending an exhibition of his works in Singapore.

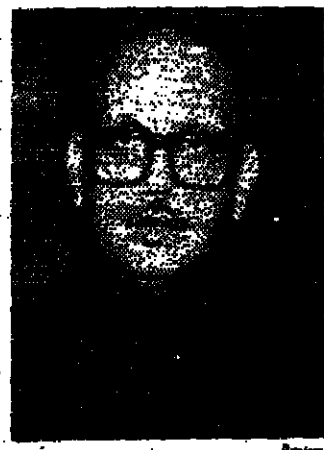
Business/Finance
More Rich has bought Philip Brothers contracts. Page 11.

Late Soccer Scores

UEFA CUP
Second Round, Second Leg
Bordeaux 1, Magdeburg 0;
Borussia Dortmund 1;
Universitat Gràcia 0;
Dortmund advances, 4-0.
Earlier results, Page 16.

Dow Jones
2,485.15
Down 17.08
The Dollar
DM 7.463
Pound 1.9855
Yen 126.20
FF 6.007

Crossword
Weather
Page 9.
Page 2.



Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh of India, whose chief rival received Rajiv Gandhi's guarded support. Page 5.

Singapore's Next Leader: Too Nice for the Job?

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — The familial psychodrama that tinges politics in Singapore is about to enter an important passage: the transfer of authority to the second generation after 25 years of independence.

How much should the children emulate the model — and the combative tone — of the founding generation, who built the nation skyscraper by skyscraper, refinery by refinery, optic fiber by optic fiber?

Indeed, the question of how much power the sons will inherit from their fathers is one of the prime questions in this city-state of 2.7 million people, whose dominating patriarch, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, says he has decided to step down at 67 while he still has his wits about him.

The man Mr. Lee has chosen to succeed him, in a ceremony on Nov. 28, is an intelligent and articulate representative of Singapore's success, Goh Chok Tong,

now first deputy prime minister and defense minister.

But Mr. Goh, 49, tall and slim, is thought to be a bit too nice for the cock-of-the-walk style traditionally favored in Singapore, which finds it convenient to think that disaster is just around the corner.

Some say they fear that Mr. Goh, like others in the "successor generation," will be under pressure to overcompensate, to show their elders how ruthless they can be.

Mr. Goh, in an interview this summer, rejected the idea. He implied that winning through the slippery process of succession here was a sufficient test.

"We don't have to prove how tough we are," he said. "I think if you have to publicly manifest that toughness, then it's hopeless."

But it is a difficult line to articulate. His goals, Mr. Goh says, are a gentler style of rule over a better-educated and wealthier people — with more "participation, accommodation and consensus" in a more "refined and compas-

sonate society," where "we have to allow people to behave more as adults."

Asked why many were afraid to speak their minds, he said:

"In fact, we are telling everyone to speak up and not to be afraid. But unfortunately not many believe in that. They are still afraid. But we mean it."

Still, the essence of leadership here will not change, he said, and that includes the "firm smack of government" if needed.

There is an inner drama in Mr. Lee, too. Although Mr. Lee has decided it is best to retire now, he clearly hates the idea. Singapore, after all, has never known another prime minister, and for the last 31 years he has not had any other job.

Still, his contempt for idleness, and sometimes even for

See GOH, Page 3

Revived Democrats Sight Gains in Vote

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The 1990

midterm election on Tuesday

brought to an end a volatile

campaign in which Democrats

grabbed control of the issue

agenda but seemed likely to

lose the vote.

The Democratic Party has

gone a long way this year

toward re-establishing itself

as the party of the working

class and tying the party

of the rich label back

around Republicans' necks,"

said Richard B. Wirthlin, a

Republican pollster.

"The Republicans have been

in retreat and disarray," said

Norman J. Ornstein, a political

scientist at the American

Enterprise Institute.

It's not merely the political

incompetence of President

Bush on the tax issue these

past few weeks. It's larger

than that.

"They're victims of their own

success," Mr. Ornstein said. "The

demise of communism has hurt

them. So has the fact that

they appointed have changed

the dynamics of the abortion

debate. So has the fact that,

after you've been in power so

long, it's hard to keep running

against Washington."

Since World War II, the

average gain for the party out

of presidential power in

midterm elections has been

28 House seats and 4 Senate

seats. This election, Democratic

operatives said they would be

happy to win 10 House seats and

one Senate seat — in part

because they already have

record high congressional

representation for an opposi-

tion party in a first presiden-

tial term; in part because, even

in a year of voter disenchant-

ment with politicians, incumbents

enjoy such lopsided financial

advantages that they are

difficult to dislodge.

Democrats now control the

Senate, 55 seats to 45. A total

of 34 states elected senators

Tuesday; 16 of those seats

were held by Democrats, 18

by Republicans.

In the House, where Demo-

crats enjoy a 258-to-175

advantage (with two vacan-

cies), all 435 seats were

up for grabs, including 29

(18 held by Republicans, 11 by

Democrats) in which the

incumbent was not seeking

re-election.

Of the 36 states that elected

governors Tuesday, 20 have

Democratic chief executives

and 16 have Republicans.

Whatever the numerical

shifts, Democrats said they

hoped that the 1990 election

would serve as a thematic

and political bookend to the

1978 midterm. That year, Repu-

blicans were the out-of-power

party, and they put forward a

new economic platform

built around cutting taxes

and reducing the role of

government.

Although they won some

elections in 1978, the Repu-

blican agenda jelled in a

much bigger way in 1980, when

Ronald Reagan was elected

president and the GOP picked

up 34 House seats and 12

Senate seats, including those

held by a handful of the

Senate's most entrenched

liberals.

Democrats said they hoped

that, in much the same way,

the economic theme of 1990 —

tax-the-rich populism — would

gather force between now and

1992. But there are plenty of

steepest.

"They'll find themselves

trapped if they think that

taxing the rich is going to

get them the White House,"

said William Schneider, a

visiting professor of American

politics at Boston College. "That's

an opposition slogan, but it isn't

a governing program."

Mr. Schneider cited the

experience of New Jersey's

Democratic governor, Jim Florio,

who has seen his approval

ratings tumble this year

after he tried to shift the

tax burden from the poor to

the upper-middle class and the

wealthy.

Beyond economics, 1990

has seen sharp changes in the

area of social issues. Mr. Bush's

successful 1988 campaign

included a skillful manipula-

tion of the "flag" issue

against the Democratic

nominee, Michael S. Dukakis.

In 1989 and again in 1990, Mr. Bush

pushed a constitutional

amendment to ban flag

desecration — only to be

beaten back by a Democratic

Congress. Many Democrats

said they feared their

votes would be used

against them this fall.

"That was going to be the

Republican hot-button

issue six months ago, but it

was nowhere to be found

on the campaign trail,"

said Geoffrey Garin, a

Democratic pollster. "With

a recession looming,

the pocketbook issues

have trumped the social

issues."

A similar dynamic

overtook the politics of

abortion. A year ago,

after the Supreme Court's

Webster decision opened

the door to more state

restrictions on abortions,

many predicted the issue

would dominate the 1990

campaigns. But a soft

economy and the

deployment of U.S. troops

in the Gulf diminished its

importance.

Still, abortion was

another issue in which the

terrain had shifted in

ways favorable to Demo-

crats, whose candidates

were generally more

supportive of abortion

rights. In the 1970s and

1980s, anti-abortion

candidates were more

eager to raise the issue

in campaigns. In the

post-Webster era, with the

national abortion-rights

majority suddenly

threatened by courts and

state leg-



President George Bush voting in Houston on Tuesday. He later returned to the White House.

U.S. Elections at a Glance

At stake

All seats in the 435-seat House of Representatives, where members serve two-year terms.

A total of 34 of the 100 seats in the U.S. Senate, where members serve six-year terms.

A total of 36 of the 50 state governorships.

About 6,000 state legislative seats.

Forecast

Analysts said the Democrats were most likely to add at least six seats to the 258 they held in the House, and to pick up a seat or two in the Senate, where they had a majority of 55, and perhaps expand their 29-to-21 advantage in governorships.

Voters More than 186 million Americans were eligible to vote. Experts predicted that 115 million voters would fail to cast ballots, continuing a 30-year slide in voter turnout. Pollsters cited widespread anger at politicians as the chief reason for not voting.

Key issues Government spending and the budget, discontent with politicians, taxes, concern about the economy and abortion.

The presidency The presidency was not directly affected by the vote, but results will be a key indicator of George Bush's chances of winning re-election in 1992. A swing to the Democrats, particularly in the Senate, could weaken the president's hand as he nears some decisions on the economy and the Gulf crisis. Mr. Bush's popularity has plunged in part over tax and budget issues.

Some Senate races to watch North Carolina. The incumbent, Jesse Helms, a conservative Republican, battled a strong challenge from Harvey Gantt, the former mayor of Charlotte, a liberal Democrat. Oregon. Mark O. Hatfield, a Republican, was struggling against a classic anti-Washington campaign waged by Harry Longdale, a businessman. Minnesota. Rudy Boschwitz, a Republican and an opponent of abortion, was closely challenged by a liberal Democrat, Al Franken, a professor, strongly supported by the

abortion-rights movement. Iowa. Tom Harkin, a Democratic incumbent and a supporter of legalized abortion, was closely challenged by Representative Tom Tauke, who opposes abortion.

Some gubernatorial races to watch California. The biggest prize of the elections. Senator Pete Wilson, a Republican and a former mayor of San Diego, held the edge over Dianne Feinstein, a former mayor of San Francisco. Florida. Bob Martinez, a Republican, hurt by tax increases and an attempt to curb abortion, fought a strong challenge from Lawton Chiles, a former senator. Texas. Ann Richards, the state treasurer and heir to the liberal Democratic mantle, battled Clayton Williams, a millionaire investor in oil, cattle and communications. Ohio. The Republicans' best chance to pick up a Democratic-held governorship. George Voinovich, a Republican and an opponent of abortion, was ahead in the polls against Anthony J. Celebrezze, who switched to a pro-choice position before the start of the campaign.

State legislatures Normally obscure legislative races got national attention because the once-a-decade redrawing of political boundaries to conform to new census figures — and add or subtract seats in the House of Representatives — will determine the national strength of the Democratic and Republican parties. California, Texas and Florida are expected to receive up to 14 of the 19 U.S. House seats that are likely to shift between states.

California The California ballot contained a multitude of single-issue measures, including Proposition 128, which would, among other provisions, ban cancer-causing pesticides, and Proposition 131, which would limit the terms of all state elected officials.

Women and minorities A total of 8 women were running for governor, 8 for the senate, 68 for the House and 85 for statewide office. The previous House had 29 women, 24 blacks, 12 Hispanics and 6 Asian-Americans, and the Senate had two women and two Asian-Americans. Of the 50 governorships, there were three women, one black, one Hispanic and one of Hawaiian ancestry.



U.S. Investigates Misleading Mailing

By Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department says it is investigating the North Carolina Republican Party for possible violations of civil rights laws after finding that a "ballot security" program there had sent out more than 100,000 postcards that misled voters.

State Republican officials have acknowledged that the mailings went to voters in predominantly Democratic precincts. Any Casner, a spokeswoman for the Justice Department, said that department officials were gathering information to determine if the mailings were racially motivated.

The department could file a lawsuit if it finds that the cards were targeted at black voters, she said.

Ms. Casner said the mailings made false and misleading statements that were "almost intimidating" to recipients. The cards warned voters that if they had moved to another residence within the past 30 days, they were not eligible to vote, an assertion Ms. Casner said was untrue. The cards also said that it was a "federal crime, punishable by up to five years in jail, to knowingly give false information" about a name or address to an election official.

The postcards have become an issue in the Senate race between Senator Jesse Helms, the Repu-

can candidate, who is white, and the Democratic challenger, Harvey Gantt, who is black. Democrats have asserted that the mailings constitute "blatant intimidation" of black voters.

John Dunne, assistant attorney general for civil rights, said he had secured a pledge from the state Republican chairman, Jack Hawke, that no voter would be challenged at the polls because of information gleaned from the mailing — for example, that the voter's address was incorrect.

The Justice Department dispatched a team of lawyers to North Carolina to observe the voting Tuesday.

THE CLASSIC

'la collection'

Van Cleef & Arpels

Paris

PARIS, GENEVE, MONTE CARLO, NEW YORK, BEVERLY HILLS, TOKYO, OSAKA, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, KUWAIT, MILANO, ROMA, MADRID, BRUXELLES, DEN HAAG, DUSSELDORF

AMERICAN TOPICS

U.S. Agencies Rated By Former Officials

The National Security Council is the best-run federal agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs the worst, according to a Fortune Magazine survey of 250 former government executives. The next best were the Federal Reserve, the National Institutes of Health, the Council on Economic Affairs and the Office of the Treasury. The next worst were the Small Business Administration, the Indian Health Service, the Department of Education and the Office of Thrift Supervision.

All the former civil servants in the survey are members of the Council for Excellence in Government. They rated the agencies on quality of management, work force and service, and return on the tax dollar.

Mark Abramson, president of the council, said that, in general, the best marks went to older, more established agencies for which a political consensus exists. Those scoring lowest tended to be newer organizations lacking a political consensus for their missions.

About People

Ronald Reagan recounts in his new book, "An American Life," that when he was elected governor of California in 1966, he phoned his daughter Patti, who was 14 and away at school in Arizona. "She started to cry," he said, and "let me know that she didn't like having a member of the Establishment in the family." Patti Davis told The Washington Post that she cried because she realized then that "I had no choice, that the choice had not only been made for his life but for my life as well."

The Broadway producer David Merrick will not let the villain take a curtain call at the end of his revival of the Gertrude Stein musical, "Oh, Kay!" "This is an old-fashioned romance," a Merrick spokesman said. "The good people live happily ever after. The bad people are never heard from again." Actors' Equity has agreed to intervene in behalf of Mark Kenneth Smeltz, who plays the villain.

Short Takes

Belt-sander racing is catching on around the United States. With an ear-splitting whine, two sanders race side by side down a water-high, 24-foot (7.3-meter) long plywood track divided into two lanes, their electrical cords draped over the track's side walls, and into foot-thick foam

pads. They can cover the distance in as little as three seconds. Despite doubts about safety, no accidents have been reported. Some racers prefer coarse sandpaper for a firmer "bite." Others say finer grit provides more surface contact.

The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco made it unscathed through the 1989 earthquake, while a section of the nearby Bay Bridge collapsed. But authorities are studying the feasibility of quake-proofing the Golden Gate span at a cost of \$100 million. Replacing the 53-year-old bridge would cost 10 times that much.

New York hotels that serve tea in the late afternoon with all the trimmings — cucumber sandwiches, crumpets, scones, shortbread and such — have taken to calling it "high tea." The New York Times does not demur, but notes that in England, where tea-time started, "this kind of service is called simply afternoon tea, and the high tea is reserved for a humble meal in the evening," also known as supper.

Shorter Takes: New York policemen are drilling with U.S. Navy amphibious craft to make landings on the city's islands, in case of riots or demonstrations. The policemen do not splash ashore, though; they step onto piers.

Arthur Higbee

David Stirling, Founder of Elite British Unit, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Colonel Sir David Stirling, 74, who in World War II founded the Special Air Service, an elite British special forces unit, died Sunday after a long illness, according to his biographer, Alan Hox.

The Special Air Service, or SAS, with its motto "Who Dares Wins," remained on active duty after the war and has kept its reputation for swift, clandestine and effective action.

Born Archibald David Stirling on Nov. 15, 1915, the son of a Scottish brigadier general, he joined the Scots Guards at the outbreak of World War II. Six months later, he transferred to No. 3 Commando group of the Brigade of Guards and went with them to the Middle East.

He persuaded military authorities that "an army within an army" was needed to make secret raids against the enemy. With 6 officers and 60 enlisted men, he became known as the "

Mubarak Stand: Calculation, Anger

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Staff Writer

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has placed Egypt in the forefront of Arab forces ranged against Iraq in a calculation of his country's political and financial interests, sharpened by personal anger against President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, according to sources here.

Mr. Mubarak's strong stand has meant the sending of 14,000 Egyptian troops to Saudi Arabia and several thousand more to the United Arab Emirates. The forces form the second-largest foreign contingent in the Gulf area, after those of the United States, and would help put a much-needed pan-Arab umbrella over the military action that is among options under study during the seven-month tour by Secretary of State James A. Baker Jr.

The Egyptian leader has told Saudi Arabia that if asked, he would send still more forces, including warplanes, but the Saudi government so far has not taken up the new offer, sources said.

Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt played a key role in a tripartite meeting last week in Jidda that opened the way for President Hafez Assad of Syria to go ahead with his earlier promise to send an armored division to Saudi Arabia. The 10,000 troops with 300 tanks began arriving Monday, augmenting an earlier, largely symbolic dispatch of 3,000 Syrian soldiers to Saudi Arabia and 1,000 to the United Arab Emirates.

Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia have care-

fully coordinated planning ever since the Gulf crisis erupted with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, a diplomat pointed out. Reports in Cairo said Mr. Abdel Meguid and his Saudi and Syrian counterparts planned another such gathering soon.

Just as important in the assessment of Egyptian and foreign analysts, Mr. Mubarak has held firmly to Arab League and UN demands that Mr. Hussein agree to withdraw completely from Kuwait as a condition for starting any negotiations on future Gulf relations or broader Arab-Israeli issues as sought by Iraq.

Mr. Mubarak emphasized Sunday, however, that UN economic sanctions must be given more time to work before any decision is made on military action.

According to Egyptian and foreign diplomats, Mr. Mubarak has expressed hope that the Iraqi leader can be forced into concessions without bloodshed if the U.S.-led Gulf alliance exerts enough economic, military and diplomatic pressure over enough time.

U.S. officials in Washington have said agreement on how much is enough is one of Mr. Baker's main goals on his trip.

Tahseen Bashir, an Egyptian analyst and former government official, suggested that Mr. Mubarak learned what pressure could do to Mr. Hussein in a meeting with the Iraqi leader in the mid-1980s, after Iraq's army suffered disastrous defeats at the hands of Iranian forces near Basra at the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway. Mr. Mubarak, who traveled to Baghdad at that crucial moment,

found Iraq's military command was near collapse and Mr. Hussein himself discouraged, Mr. Bashir said.

In response, Mr. Mubarak sent high-level Egyptian officers to advise Mr. Hussein on how to pull his military command back together and mount an effective defense.

Mr. Mubarak had no reason to suspect he was being lied to when Mr. Hussein reportedly told him shortly before Aug. 2 that he would not invade Kuwait despite threatening Iraqi troop movements. Mr. Mubarak relayed these assurances to President George Bush and other world leaders. In addition, Mr. Bashir pointed out, he made the assurances public, making him look glib before his own people when the news arrived Aug. 2.

"Mubarak was mad as hell," a diplomat said.

As a result, the Egyptian president took the lead along with Saudi Arabia in organizing an Arab League resolution condemning Iraq and endorsing dispatch of Arab and other foreign troops to the Gulf.

This policy has paid dividends to Egypt so far in assistance for its ailing and heavily indebted economy.

The United States has tentatively agreed to forgive a \$7 billion debt incurred through purchase of U.S. military supplies. President François Mitterrand, who met with Mr. Mubarak in Alexandria on Sunday, said he had responded positively to Mr. Mubarak's request that France forgive \$2.8 billion in military debts, part of \$8.5 billion owed Paris.

Iraq to Free 77 Japanese After Visit By Nakasone

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Stepping up its policy of using hostage releases as part of an effort to deter a war over Kuwait, Iraq announced Tuesday that it would reward the visit to Baghdad of Yasuhiro Nakasone, the former Japanese prime minister, by freeing 77 of the 350 Japanese it has held since the Kuwait invasion on Aug. 2.

President Saddam Hussein ordered the release on Tuesday of 106 hostages, including the 77 Japanese, the Iraqi press agency, INA, said. It said Mr. Hussein's order also listed 20 Italians, 5 Swedes, 2 Germans and 2 Portuguese.

The announcement, following two meetings in Baghdad between Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Hussein, meant that the former Japanese leader would be returning to Tokyo with the second largest group of male hostages yet released by Iraq, after about 260 French citizens who were released and flown to Paris last week.

But it appeared to fall short of the hopes of Mr. Nakasone, who arrived in Baghdad during the weekend aboard a chartered Boeing 747 with 350 seats.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hussein is expected to make a similar move in response to the visit to Baghdad of Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor.

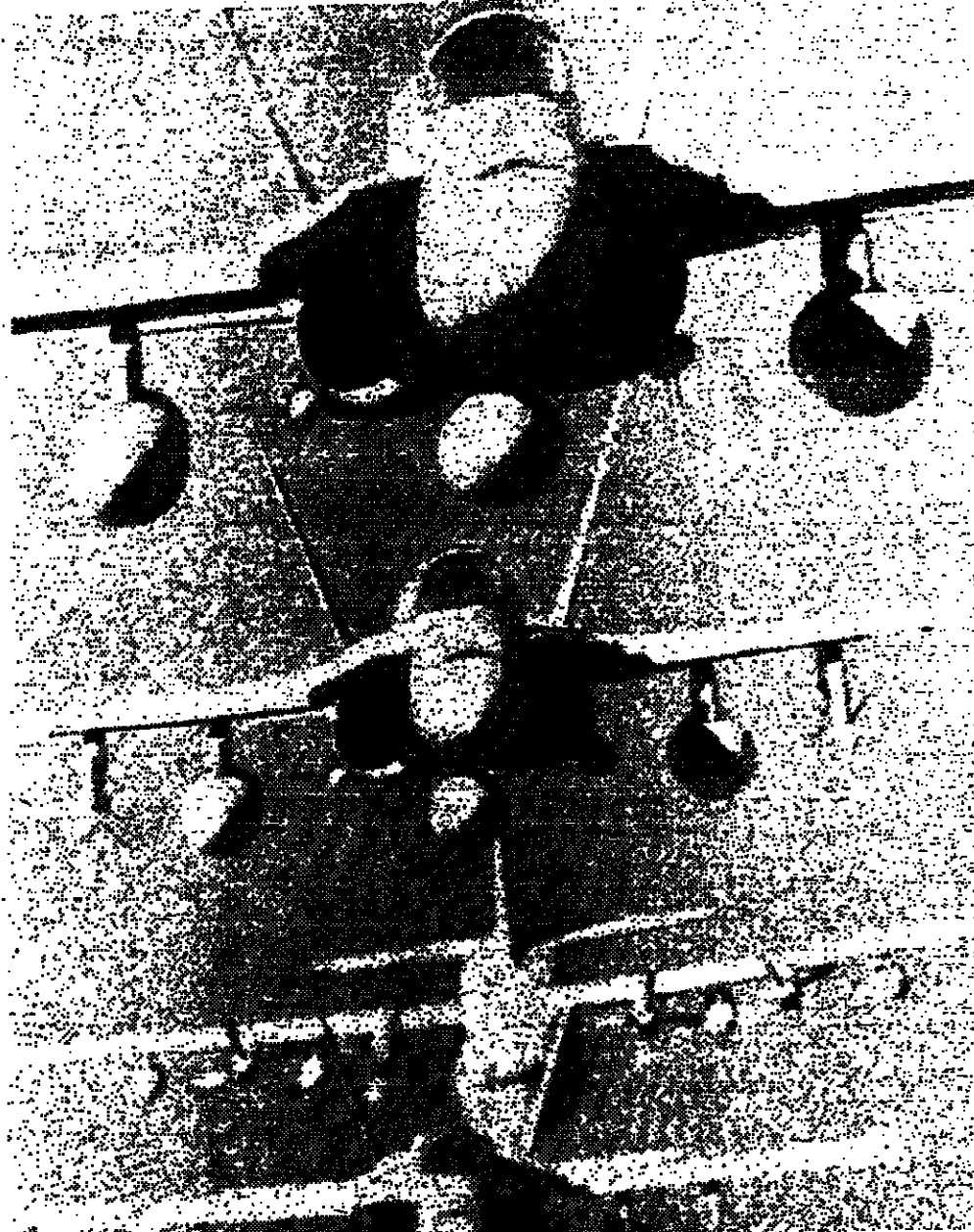
Mr. Brandt, who arrived in Baghdad in the face of strong opposition from some of Germany's European partners, will be seeing the Iraqi leader on Wednesday, and has said that he hopes to win the release of a substantial number of hostages of different nationalities, among them at least some of the 400 Germans held by Baghdad.

In a special meeting Monday called at the request of Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, the EC ministers made it clear their line remained the one-for-all and all-for-one philosophy.

The three countries have criticized both Mr. Brandt's mission and the German government's endorsement of it, saying the trip violated an agreement made at a European Community meeting in Rome on Oct. 28, when the leaders attending pledged not to negotiate separately for the release of their citizens.

"We emphasize that there has been no deal with Iraq," a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday night in Tokyo.

Officials in Tokyo said Mr. Nakasone and his delegation, original-



AMERICAN PATROL OVER THE GULF — Three U.S. Marine Corps F/A-18 fighter planes flying in a tight formation Tuesday after they were refueled by a KC-130 tanker plane, at the rear.

ly due to leave Baghdad on Tuesday, delayed their departure for a day to accompany the Japanese home.

Like Mr. Nakasone, Mr. Brandt arrived in Iraq aboard a chartered airliner, in his case an Airbus with nearly 300 seats.

The journeys of Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Brandt are part of a quickening pilgrimage to Baghdad by prominent politicians from countries that have aligned themselves with the alliance against Iraq's seizure of Kuwait.

David Lange, the former New Zealand prime minister, has been in New Delhi awaiting a visa to make a similar mission to Baghdad, and Anker Joergensen, a former Danish prime minister, is in Amman, the Jordanian capital, also awaiting a visa.

Danish diplomats in Amman said that it appeared that Iraq had decided to delay Mr. Joergensen's

visit so that it followed those of Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Brandt, and thus allowed Baghdad to gain maximum publicity abroad for each of the visits.

The Iraqi gesture to Mr. Nakasone came as the former prime minister, in an interview with an Iraqi newspaper, appeared to distance himself from the position taken by United States, Britain and several other major nations opposed to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, in favor of eventual military action against Iraq if economic sanctions failed to persuade him to withdraw from Kuwait.

"I believe that this problem could be solved through peaceful negotiations," Mr. Nakasone was quoted as saying. "I am confident that international cooperation could prevent a destructive war."

Having the former head of government from one of the world's

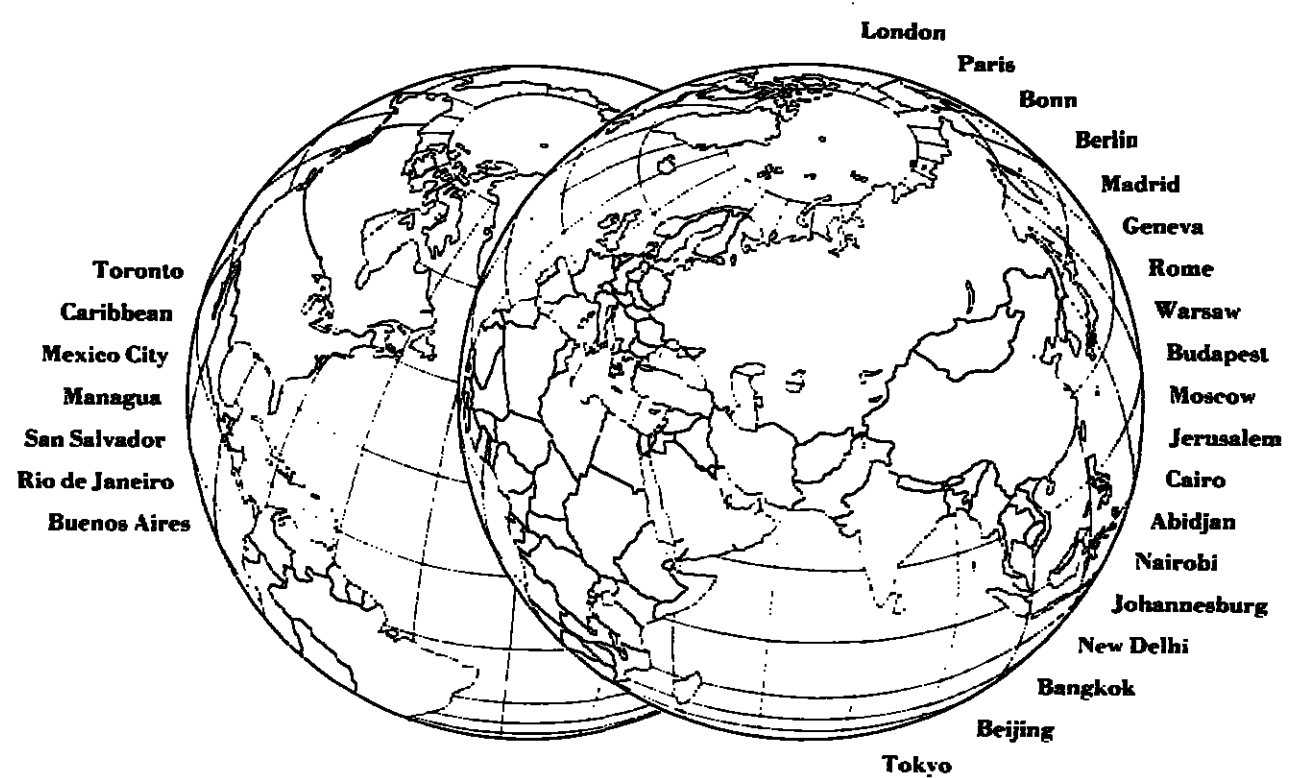
leading industrialized democracies speaking out against the use of force to obtain Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, and doing so in Baghdad, seemed likely to encourage Mr. Hussein in what has become a focal point of Iraqi maneuvering in the past month.

Since he received the former British prime minister, Edward Heath, in Baghdad last month, and allowed him to leave with 40 British hostages, Mr. Hussein appears to have decided that having prominent figures from the countries arrayed against Iraq over Kuwait visit Baghdad and plead for the release of hostages is a powerful way of influencing popular opinion in those countries.

As Mr. Hussein appears to see it, allowing hostages to go on a selective basis will convey the sense of flexibility by Iraq, even as it continues to say that it will never leave Kuwait.

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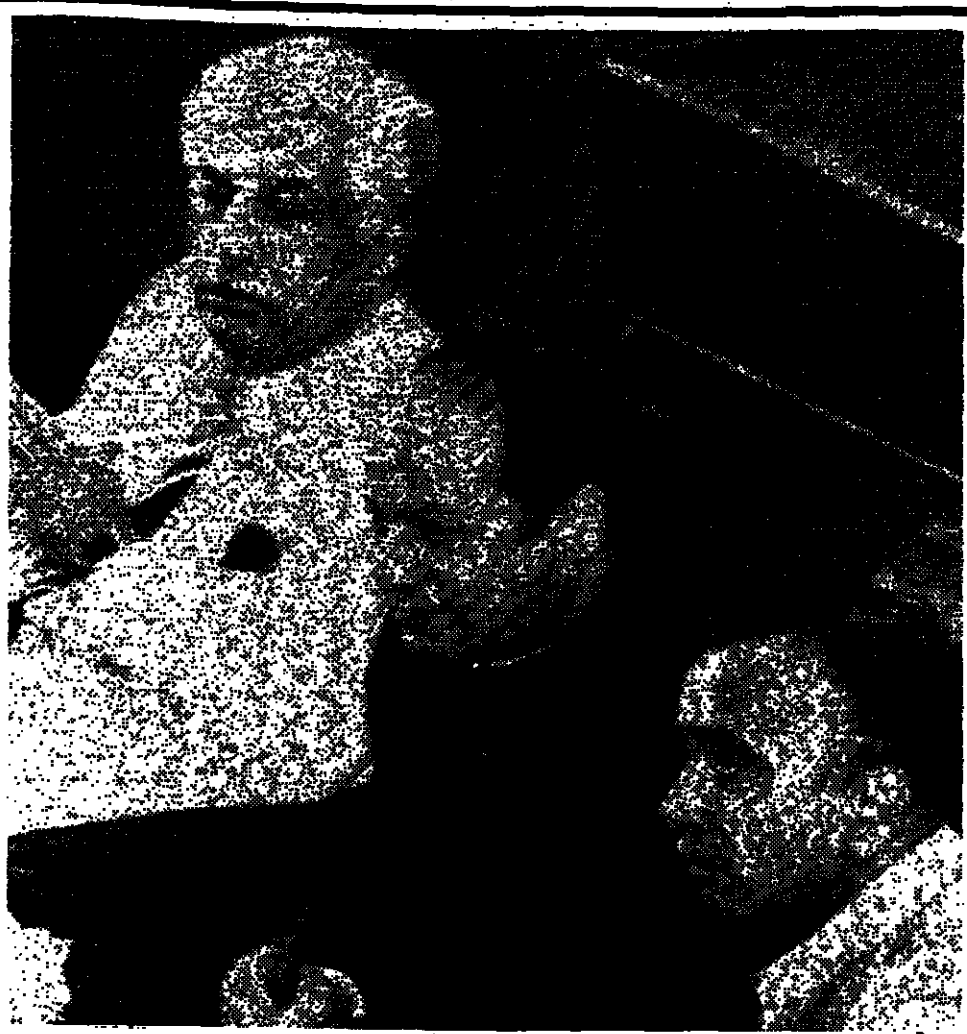
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NEW LEADER IN PAKISTAN — Mian Nawaz Sharif, center, taking notes in parliament in Islamabad on Tuesday before he was elected prime minister. The vote followed a walkout by supporters of the former prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, whose party suffered a sweeping defeat in elections last month. Mr. Sharif urged the government and opposition to work together.

Gandhi Guardedly Supports Breakaway Leader

By Barbara Crossette

New Delhi — A party dis-

sident who is expected to challenge Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh for the leadership of the government won a guarded pledge of support Tuesday from the opposition leader, Rajiv Gandhi.

The dissidents' leader, Chandra Shekhar, hopes to go into a special session of Parliament on Wednesday with enough votes to displace Mr. Singh in a vote of confidence. Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party has 195 members in the 544-seat lower house.

Tuesday night, after a meeting with President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Mr. Singh hit out at Mr. Shekhar and his followers.

"By some manipulation, some group has been formed which has no sanction," he said. "The whole nation cannot be handed over to them. They are trying to form a government where there is neither group nor party. Where is the mandate of the people?"

Mr. Gandhi, who preceded Mr. Singh as prime minister, said Tuesday after a meeting with Mr. Shekhar and other dissidents that they had had "a very good talk."

"We agreed to work together," Mr. Gandhi said, adding that how this cooperation would work still had to be discussed. Politicians agree that Mr. Gandhi seems inclined to engineer Mr. Shekhar's accession to the prime ministership as a stopgap measure until the Congress Party is strong enough to fight an election.

All attention is now focused on Mr. Venkataraman, who met with Mr. Shekhar on Tuesday, as well as with other politicians and parliamentary experts.

Mr. Venkataraman will be asked to choose between naming a government from the existing Parliament or calling new elections.

Mr. Singh favors early elections, as does the Bharatiya Janata Party, whose withdrawal of support from the governing National Front coalition cost Mr. Singh his parliamentary majority.

The Bharatiya Janata Party broke with Mr. Singh in part over his opposition to Hindu plans to build a temple to one of their gods, Rama, on the site of a 16th-century mosque in Ayodhya. The party believes it can increase its 86 parliamentary seats on the strength of Hindu revivalism.

Conversely, Mr. Singh thinks he can broaden his majority by appealing to Indians to reject religious politics. He also expects to capitalize on support among lower castes after his decision to extend a federal affirmative action program.

The Congress (I) Party, which was upset in November 1989, needs a weak caretaker government in place for up to six months to regain ground, said Ashish Nandy, a political scientist at Delhi's Center for the Study of Developing Societies.

Mr. Nandy said that Mr. Venkataraman, a Congress (I) Party supporter who owes his political career to the Gandhi family, is more than likely to accede to Mr. Gandhi's wishes. He has not given any indication of his thinking, however.

Mr. Shekhar's followers were disappointed Tuesday when the speaker of the lower house, Rabi Ray, called the dissidents "unattached members" of Parliament. They have asked to be treated as a separate party, the Janata Dal (S).

The exact number in the dissent group is in dispute. When the crisis began, there were 140 Janata Dal members in the lower house and 38 in the upper house, which does not take part in the confidence vote. On Tuesday, the lower-house roster listed 115 Janata Dal members, according to Mr. Singh's contention that 25 had been expelled.

While frantic last-minute political negotiations and bickering goes on, Indian voters have become mere spectators, with no power to influence the choice of a new government unless the president accepts a request from Mr. Singh to dissolve Parliament now.

"Within the parliamentary system, you elect not only a king but also a court," Mr. Nandy said of the maneuvering among members of Parliament. "And then you have court politics — intrigue within the

cal negotiating and bickering goes on. Indian voters have become mere spectators, with no power to influence the choice of a new government unless the president accepts a request from Mr. Singh to dissolve Parliament now.

"Within the parliamentary system, you elect not only a king but also a court," Mr. Nandy said of the maneuvering among members of Parliament. "And then you have court politics — intrigue within the

court — and the ordinary citizen is reduced to the status of bystander."

Mr. Nandy said that among Indian intellectuals there was not much concern about the manner in which the Singh government will apparently be removed and replaced.

There is a greater fear, he said, of an election that would bring Hindu fundamentalism to the center of politics through a strong showing by the Bharatiya Janata Party.

"Intellectuals are deadly afraid of the BJP," he said.

Baghey Gowarhan, the planning minister, said Tuesday that he had been offered a bribe of 5 million rupees (about \$300,000) by rivals of Mr. Singh as inducement to defect to their faction.

Mr. Shekhar, asked if it was true that money was being offered for support, said: "Let them say anything they like. I am not going to respond to that."

China Acts to Polish Its Image Overseas

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Apparently concerned about China's poor image abroad, Chinese leaders are taking steps to try to spruce up their reputation with a new public relations effort aimed at foreigners.

A weeklong meeting on improving overseas propaganda ended Sunday, after hearing "important speeches" by three of the nation's top leaders: Prime Minister Li Peng, Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party general secretary, and Li Rui-huan, a senior Politburo member.

The contents of the speeches were not disclosed, but the official Xinhua News Agency said delegates agreed "that more efforts should be made to better present China to the rest of the world."

The leadership is also planning to establish an office in charge of overseas propaganda, a Western diplomat said.

An account of the meeting was published as the main article in

People's Daily, and the matter was regarded as important enough that five of the six members of the standing committee of the Politburo attended part of the conference.

Although considerable effort was put into domestic propaganda after the military crackdown against dissent in June 1989, and some was rather effective — particularly the use of television to focus on the soldiers who were killed or wounded — the leadership seems to recognize that it has done a poor job of cultivating its image abroad.

"Our overseas propaganda has been handled very poorly," a senior official said. "It will have to be improved."

The problems are legion: Chinese officials normally refuse to give interviews in which they could explain their views, when they do meet foreigners, the officials often present a harsh, dogmatic image that does them little good overseas.

Information is regulated so tightly that rumors sometimes circulate for lack of official reports. Rumors

are often not denied, even when they are untrue.

The government's chief spokesman has a phone number that is officially a state secret.

And foreign journalists have been harassed and beaten and cameras smashed by the police. Some foreign correspondents are still followed.

Officially, there is already a Bureau for Overseas Propaganda, under the Communist Party Department of Propaganda. But the bureau appears inactive, and its director, Gao Liang, is a low-ranking official who has declined invitations to meet foreign journalists.

The conference in Beijing was attended by delegates from all over China, and Xinhua reported that "they all agreed that foreigners and overseas Chinese are very different from people in China in lifestyle, way of thinking and expression."

Therefore, the delegates resolved to study these differences and not simply apply domestic methods of propaganda to foreign audiences.

The delegates also called on leaders at every level to place great importance on foreign propaganda and put it on their daily agenda.

In one respect, the meeting appeared to have an immediate effect. China's official English-language publications do not translate the conference topic, "xuanchuan" in Chinese, as "propaganda." Instead, apparently sensitive to how that would sound in English, the publications translated it as a "meeting on the work of overseas publicity."

In another sign that China is growing more concerned about its overseas image, the latest issue of the official Chinese Translators Journal carries an article titled, "Translators, Come and Pay Attention to Propaganda for Foreign Countries."

The article said some literal translations — including Cultural Revolution rhetoric such as "the reddest, reddest sun" for Mao Zedong — seem strange to foreigners and even come across as baby talk.

Post-Sandinista Chic: It's Hip to Be Bourgeois

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Bourgeois is back. It is hip to be rich here. And better yet, to flaunt money if you have it.

After a decade of revolutionary asceticism, lipstick and other cosmetics are fashionable again. Business suits are in, jungle fatigues out; Mercedes Benz cars in, souped-up jeeps out; flashing neon graphics in, murals of mangled workers out.

In the six months since the inauguration of President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, this sweltering, once laconic city has begun hustling to a different beat.

Lobo Jack's, a discotheque that once catered primarily to middle-aged Sandinistas, is now jammed on weekends with younger people.

Dance bands have replaced the lonesome revolutionary ballads that used to delight audiences at El Cipitio, a coffeehouse owned by Salvadoran exiles that was once popular with Sandinistas and Sandalistas, as the shoddy clad foreign supporters of Nicaragua's previous government were called.

"People used to have a bad conscience to like and do things that didn't fit the revolutionary scheme," said Marcos Membrillo, the chairman of the sociology department at the University of Central America in Managua.

"Now they don't face so much the threat of being accused of being bourgeois," he said.

Nicaraguans describe the spruce young men and women who have taken over this class-conscious society as "Miami Boys."

Although many are relatively well-to-do newly returned exiles, most never left the country. They simply copied new trends from imported magazines that are sprouting on news racks.

The new attitude is faintly re-

flected in a profit-luxury business climate.

In something of a construction boom after a decade of decline, Managua hums to the sound of housing renovation. Rents are skyrocketing. Owners of single-family houses, who asked \$800 a month in rent as little as four months ago, now demand and get from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month, said an official who finds lodging for the growing diplomatic corps.

When Mrs. Chamorro was inaugurated in April, most indexes showed Nicaragua to be the hemisphere's poorest country after Haiti. The poverty has only deepened.

Many Western diplomats blame Sandinista efforts to sabotage the economy. Still, a full-time job remains little more than a fading campaign promise for about half of all Nicaraguans. Although there is plenty of rich farmland, hunger is common.

Government officials maintain that the newfound fashion consciousness shows that attitudes are changing and that their economic program is taking root.

Many sociologists and economists give the Sandinistas credit for some of the changes. After years in which consumption of even basic necessities was sacrificed to Communist goals, they reversed course two years ago, opening the economy to private enterprise. Consumer items like cosmetics were soon on the market.

But the embrace of consumerism has caused some resentment.

While waiting in Managua for a police station to reopen after a holiday, a group passed the time complaining of the legendary inefficiency of Nicaragua's bureaucracy.

"Go back to Miami!" a man suddenly yelled. "This is not Miami or California or wherever you're coming from. This is Nicaragua, and we are Nicaraguans who stayed."

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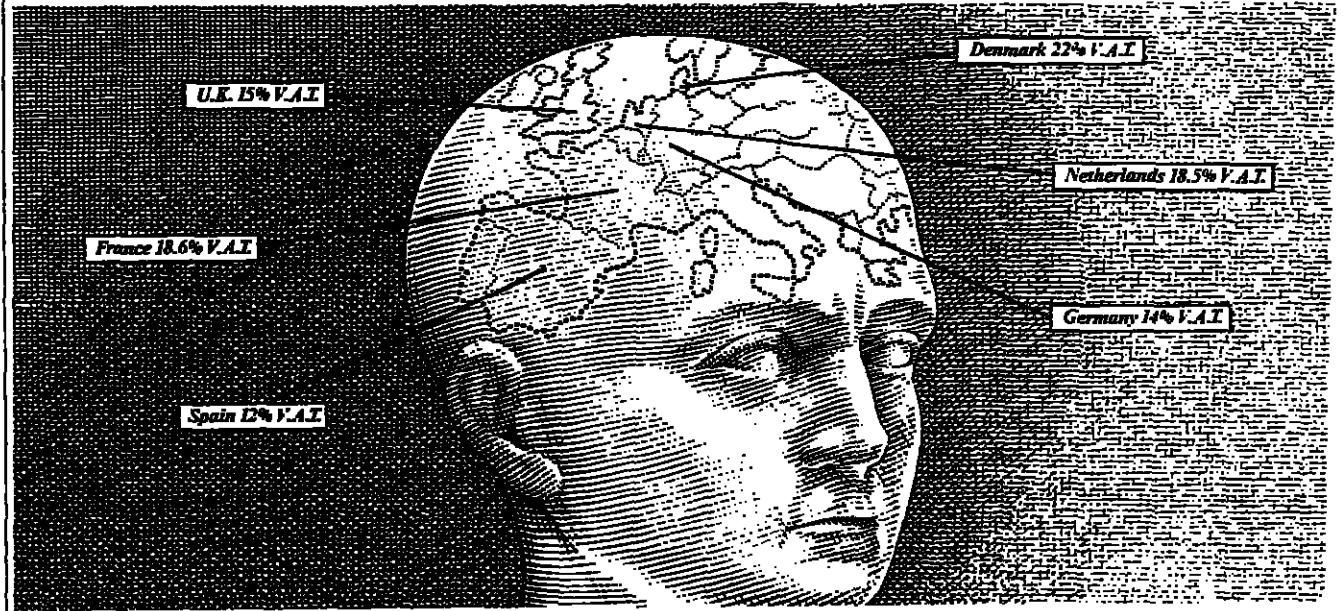
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No Time for Bush to Waste

It becomes increasingly difficult to evade the question of whether, if the sanctions and the military buildup and the diplomatic overtures continue to make no difference, the United States will go to war with Iraq. The Soviet Union, which knows Iraq from its long involvement and from its thousands of technicians still there, believes that the sanctions will tell in just two more months. That defines the time President George Bush has left to persuade doubting Americans and allies that, in the event the Soviets are too sanguine, a forceful response is the next option.

You could say that outcome was implicit in the decision of 26 nations to dispatch forces to the Gulf after Aug. 2. Not to deliver when their bluff had been called, not finally to act against a clear-cut aggression in which a state had been wiped off the map: This would be a calamity to world peace and order. To leave a triumphant tyrant — one possibly about to add nuclear arms to chemicals he has already employed — largely in control of the region's stability and the world's oil would be a gilded invitation to the jungle. There are some circumstances in which, diplomacy having failed, arms will have to be used. But a decision to meet Iraq's force by force cannot yet be taken. The risks are immense,

in possible casualties and battlefield reverses, in economic disruptions, in strains on the anti-Iraq alliance and in Arab backlash, in divisions at home. And the Bush administration has scarcely begun to share, as it must, its calculations on these several scores. The better it anticipates these matters, the more acceptable a military option will be to the American people and the allies, if it is ultimately required — and the more attractive a diplomatic option may appear to Saddam Hussein as a result.

George Bush has an army and an alliance in place, but he has not established the domestic or international support requisite to moving confidently from the diplomatic to the military plane. Hence his diplomacy — which is being exercised by allies — is hobbled and his military option clouded. He has yet to provide a clear and consistent picture of the present and future menace of Saddam Hussein or of the goals of American policy that might dictate a turn to arms. Mr. Bush cannot afford to lose the time he has apparently given the Kremlin and others to show what their diplomacy can yield. Unless he checks the drift, he leads toward the new year without either a good diplomatic choice or a good military one.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Bad Omen on the Ballot

California, Colorado and Kansas City voted Tuesday on proposals to limit terms of elected officials. Indeed, Californians voted on two such proposals, one stricter than the other, and both were expected to carry. The very idea is a bad omen.

Public frustration with entrenched politicians who do not perform is understandable. But arbitrarily throwing out the good with the bad is simplistic and, worse, undemocratic. It is far more important that voters be free to make choices.

According to a Gallup Poll last winter, the term-limitation idea is popular nationwide. The driving premise is that long-term incumbents lose touch with their constituents but are virtually untouchable. So the answer is to force them all out after a specified time; the maximum term most commonly proposed is 12 years.

The premise itself is faulty. While it is true that some 98 percent of incumbent congressmen who seek re-election have been successful in recent years, it is also true that, over time, there is substantial turnover. Two-thirds of the House's members in 1990 were not there in 1980.

Proposals of term limitation claim to be politically neutral, but the most active tend to be Republican, conservative and anti-tax. President George Bush, reflecting his own problems with the Democrats' seemingly unbreakable control of Congress, has endorsed the stricter of the two California proposals, which would impose a lifetime limit of eight years for state legislators.

A Decent Attack on Crime

It is often the case when legislation is patched together in the closing hours of a Congress that some terrible things get enacted into law. But the stiffening crime control bill that was approved by both houses of Congress at the very end of the session is a different story. Both houses had passed bills full of death penalty additions and civil liberties reductions. But at the last minute, in order to save the larger bill of which these provisions were a part, all the most controversial sections of the measure were eliminated. What remains and is now on its way to the White House is a decent bill.

The House and the Senate versions of the bill both contained a broad expansion of the U.S. death penalty, extending it to about 30 additional crimes. These provisions were all deleted in conference as were proposals to cut back the right of habeas corpus in federal courts and to amend the exclusionary rule. As part of the bargain, two good proposals relating to assault weapons and racial factors in capital punishment were also lost, but overall the stripped-down bill is far better than either version before the conference.

Other Comment

Let the Red Cross In

The condition of the hostages [held by Iraq] is such that nothing of their fate is assuming ever greater importance, political as well as emotional. President Bush warns that his patience is near an end. Iraqi officials respond that Mr. Bush is looking for a pretext to take military action. A pretext is a false reason for doing something. But there is nothing artificial about Mr. Bush's reminder that one of his responsibilities is to protect the lives of Americans abroad. Iraq continues to insist that all is well with the hostages. Prove it. The International Red Cross stands ready to inquire firsthand into their health and safety, to determine whether they are being adequately fed, sheltered and medicated. There is mounting evidence that some at least are not, that they are instead forced to live in the most squalid and even life-threatening circumstances. Iraq denies this. The only sure way to get at the facts is to permit objective international observers to see for themselves.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Battle Cries Resounding

As a result of the upheaval in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, there is a confusion of realities and expectations in societies as divergent as Afghanistan, Nepal, Cambodia, Kenya, the reunited Yemen, Mozambique and Nicaragua. From which traditions do these states, many of them non-Marxist, draw their inspiration for change through the democratic process? Jefferson? Cromwell and Westminster? The Beatles? The House of Hapsburg? The Mothballs and the Rat? The cry for instant perestroika on the streets of Asian, African and Latin American states is a natural protest against repression and the consequence of a long-standing demand for civil liberties. People have taken to the streets to demand those rights they perceive as having been restored to European nations after perestroika. The political battle cries of these Third World nations have yet to be met by answers more substantial than mere imitations of Western democratic institutions.

—Dialogue (Dhaka, Bangladesh).

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OPINION

As the Drumroll Goes On, Bush Has to Name His Tune

By Jim Hoagland

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Despite the assassination of Anwar Sadat, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and other upheavals, Egypt has stood by its peace treaty with Israel for a decade now. In the process, Egypt has become a more open and politically sophisticated nation at home and a positive force in international diplomacy. It is still desperately poor, overpopulated and has only the trappings of a parliament.

Some at the White House are already thinking about the speech Bush may have to give if U.S. forces are sent into action.

tary democracy. But the solidity of the Egyptian system was demonstrated by the calm national response to the recent assassination of the speaker of Egypt's parliament by terrorists. Other Arab states will not turn overnight into functioning democracies — new Egypt — even if Saddam Hussein's dream of regional conquest and control of Middle East oil is shattered. But the United States will then be in a position to influence movement in that direction. That is what happened after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, when Henry Kissinger was able to lay the groundwork for Jimmy Carter's successful Camp David peacemaking efforts. If the United States does join the war that

Saddam Hussein started Aug. 2, Washington should immediately make clear that it will guarantee that the outcome will respect the territorial integrity of Iraq as well as that of Kuwait and the other Gulf states.

Only by avoiding a Versailles-type vengeance peace will the United States be in a position to seek the positive outcome that is possible. And only by making Israel feel that the outcome has added to, and not subtracted from, its security will Washington be able to push for the broader peace effort that should follow an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Against this optimistic, if not impossible, scenario, it is easier to understand the costs and consequences of failure in Kuwait.

Should Saddam Hussein remain in power, the other states in the region would be compelled to obey or emulate him. The United States would be reduced to a defensive policy of pursuing cynical balance-of-power politics in the Arab world. The region that is at once the heartland of Islamic civilization, the source of cheap oil for the global economy and the overland gateway to Asia will be plunged into years of chaos and destruction.

These are the elements that George Bush will have to touch on if he does give the speech that announces that U.S. forces have been ordered into action in Kuwait. Some at the White House

have begun to think about that speech, which must be delivered in sorrow, not anger.

That is, the president must have convinced his public — and the public of the countries that have associated themselves with the American effort (including, remarkably, the Soviet Union) — that he did everything he could to avoid having to deliver it.

Along with his domestic troubles, this explains why Mr. Bush was willing to let the Gulf crisis float away from the center of public concern for a while. But the confrontation with Iraq has endured so long now (the drumroll has already outlasted the entire Falklands War) that Mr. Bush faces a new problem. That is the political management of the circumstances under which the war begins if Saddam Hussein continues to refuse to withdraw from Kuwait but commits no new outrage against Americans.

Mr. Bush began to address this concern through the emphasis he and Secretary of State James Baker put last week on the plight of American hostages. After months of carefully playing down the hostage aspect of the crisis, the president's decision to highlight it was probably meant to establish a legal basis for military action rather than to effect a big movement in public opinion.

The examples of Panama, Libya and Grenada suggest that presidents want to be able to say to Congress that their actions have been consistent with the War Powers Act, even if they challenge that act's validity," says Representative Les Aspin, the Wisconsin Democrat who

heads the House Armed Services Committee. "The act authorizes the deployment of troops for the protection of American citizens. That has been the justification used to Congress in recent years when U.S. force has been used abroad."

Mr. Bush seems to depend on the righteousness of his cause and the instinctive American reaction to rally round when shooting starts. If he can get the fighting over quickly, the support will be there. If he cannot, eloquence is not going to save him anyway.

But the president should keep in mind that the old anti-American caricature of the United States as a militaristic power, with an army and a population yearning for new wars to fight, has again been disproved by the doubts and questions that have developed at home during the three-month prologue now ending. It is a man of the left, Gore Vidal, who made the point that Mr. Bush needs to address in that speech, when he wrote more than 17 years ago:

"The American fighting man has been pretty lousy from the beginning of the republic, and more power to him. He has no desire to kill strangers or get hurt himself. He does not like to be told what to do. For him there is neither duty nor honor; his country is his skin. This does not make him a world conqueror... We Americans are killers for personal profit or revenge." Overdrawn, perhaps; but Mr. Vidal captures a sentiment of the moment that Mr. Bush can no longer afford to ignore if he is to pursue his Gulf initiative to success.

The Washington Post.

Greenhouse Warming: The Heat Is On America

By Richard N. Mott

GENEVA — America's wait-and-see policy on global warming has come under new pressure as the 12 countries of the European Community have been joined by the six nations of the European Free Trade Association in agreeing to stabilize emissions of carbon dioxide, the leading "greenhouse" gas, by the year 2000.

The new European policy on carbon dioxide, which came on the eve of the two-day ministerial conference on climate that began in Geneva on Tuesday, greatly increases the prospects for broader international action to control the potentially disastrous effects of greenhouse warming. And it leaves the United States far behind what will become the new baseline when formal negotiations on a world climate treaty begin early next year.

Like an earlier initiative that sparked world action to protect the ozone layer, the European agreement on carbon dioxide should have a galvanizing impact. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan have announced plans to stabilize or reduce carbon dioxide emissions. In the end, only the United States may be missing from the list of industrialized nations committed to controlling the emissions that most threaten the global climate.

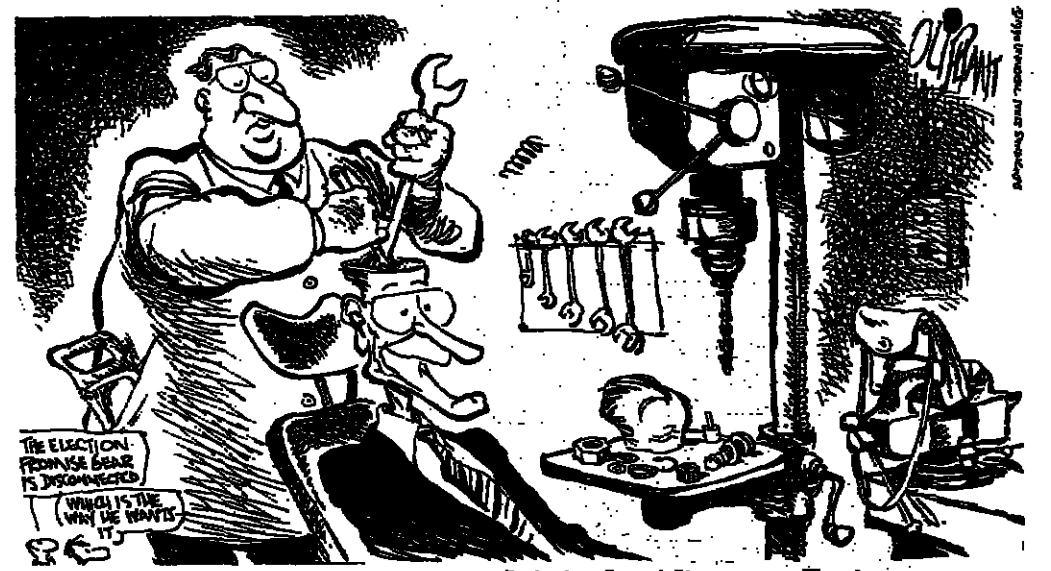
The U.S. failure of will on the carbon dioxide issue reflects a grow-

ing isolation on environmental issues generally. It is no longer credible policy to say that "more research" is needed. The United States has been buying time on the greenhouse effect for a year, since it blocked European endorsement of carbon dioxide measures at a meeting in the Netherlands. But the Europeans have since busily set about finding ways to cap their greenhouse gas emissions.

U.S. policymakers clearly have not paid close attention to the activities of the EC nations, whose energy efficiency measures help keep carbon dioxide emissions there at roughly half the American levels. Unsettled by the recent European announcement, officials in Washington have resorted to questioning the good faith of participating governments. "Watch what they do, not what they say" is a common refrain.

But the national policies underpinning the EC position have been months, in some cases years, in planning, and represent more than a passing political opportunism occasioned by the Geneva meeting.

What explains the U.S. failure to act? Some observers blame the interagency decision-making process. Responsibility for climate-related decisions is fragmented among several executive branch agencies that have shown little ability or willingness to pull in the same direction.



John Sumnu, Environmental Attitudes Adjustment Engineer

For others, there is a simpler answer: U.S. policy on climate has been abruptly ended with the White House chief of staff, John Sununu, seen by many to be waging an ideological war on the environment.

If Mr. Sununu has left little doubt about his views on the greenhouse issue, the same cannot be said of President George Bush. His public commitment to act on climate has wavered from campaign rhetoric about using the "White House effect" to battle the problem, to an equivocal comment last spring as to whether greenhouse warming was a scientifically verified problem.

In fact, every indication is that

global warming is more, rather than less, serious than previously acknowledged. A United Nations-sponsored panel of scientists has submitted a definitive report confirming the likelihood of a significant temperature rise in coming decades. New evidence shows coral reefs dying in warming seas and snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere at record low levels. All this comes as we near the end of what many experts believe will prove to have been the warmest year of the century.

It is against this backdrop that American officials prepare to host the first formal international negotiations on a world climate treaty,

stated for February in Washington. President Bush offered a year ago to host the opening negotiations in what was seen as a gesture of leadership on a crucial issue. But much has happened since then. The European decision to stabilize carbon dioxide has drawn a clear line between political gesture and real environmental commitment. It is time for the United States, and any other industrialized country still out of step, to move to the right side of that line.

The writer directs the atmospheric pollution program of the Environmental Law Institute in Washington. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

For Tories and Their American Cousins, Clanging Signs of Dissent

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — No one in his right mind would compare Newt Gingrich, the rebellious House Republican whip, with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the polished diplomat whose resignation last week as deputy prime minister of Britain shook the Conservative Party and the government of Margaret Thatcher. At his angriest, Sir Geoffrey speaks in more modulated tones than Mr. Gingrich does in his quietest moment.

Mr. Gingrich regularly labels the opposition "immoral." The worst thing I have heard Sir Geoffrey call others' views is "mildly infuriating." Still, for those who have noticed parallels between the Tories and the British Tories and their cousins in the Republican Party, the signs of clanging internal dissent on both sides of the Atlantic are fascinating.

Just before America's midterm elections, Mrs. Thatcher was handed a double shock: Her party lost a safe seat in a by-election and then Sir

Geoffrey resigned in protest of her stiff-necked attitude toward European economic union.

His action not only cost Mrs. Thatcher the last member of her original cabinet and one of the most popular Conservatives in the land; it signaled a loss of confidence in her judgment and her leadership.

At the same moment, pre-election polls in the United States were showing that Mr. Bush and his Republicans were at their weakest in two years.

Considering the history of these trans-Atlantic political partners, the slippage looks more than coincidental. In 1979, Mrs. Thatcher led the Conservatives to victory over a Labor government that had lost control of the domestic economy and whose leader, Prime Minister James Callaghan, had been unable to discipline his allies in the left wing of his party. A year later, Ronald Reagan led the

Republican Party to a great win over a Democratic Party buffeted by stagflation and led by a president, Jimmy Carter, who had faced a similar rebellion from his left flank.

Breaking radically with the past, both Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Reagan set their countries on courses aimed at encouraging wealth accumulation for business investment and at curbing the welfare state. In so doing, they both redefined conservatism and the popular images of their parties.

Both had tough economic times during their first terms. And both were aided in the re-election campaigns — 1983 for her and 1984 for him — by military successes (in the Falklands for Mrs. Thatcher and Grenada for Mr. Reagan).

When I covered Mrs. Thatcher's 1987 campaign, I became convinced that, whatever Mr. Bush's limitations as a 1988 candidate, the Republicans

could overcome the "time for a change" sentiment building in the United States. Britons were plainly more weary of Mrs. Thatcher's hectoring style of leadership than Americans were of Reagan-Bush cheerleading.

Yet she won easily, because the Labor Party was incapable of rallying all the anti-Tory sentiment, let alone putting forward a coherent plan for governing. These same defects were apparent in the Democratic Party going into 1988 — and wrecked its chances of cashing in on opportunity.

Reporting in Britain last year, I was impressed by the policy repairs and public-relations improvements Neil Kinnock was making in Labor. When I returned to Washington, the new Democratic leaders of the House and Senate were attempting a similar rehabilitation of their party's image.

Now, in the autumn of 1990, we find that just as Mrs. Thatcher is facing a major in-party rebellion over the challenge of Europe's rapid move

to economic federation, Mr. Bush has encountered a firestorm of opposition within his party to his handling of the budget deficit.

Also striking is the fact that serious problems plague the economies of both nations. Inflation and unemployment are much higher in Britain than in the United States, but it is clear that the policies Mr. Bush is pushing will be any more effective than Mrs. Thatcher's have been.

One further parallel: Despite the grumbling, Mrs. Thatcher will be hard to displace if she chooses to remain as Tory leader in another election. And anyone who has any notion of knock-out needs to have his head examined. So the two parties probably will rise or fall on the public's judgment of their current leaders.

Mrs. Thatcher's Tories will be tested first. She must face the voters by June of 1992 and is likely to schedule the election earlier, if she sees any brightening of the political scene.

If she wins, Mr. Bush's chances of gaining a second term are even better. But if the Tories are defeated, it would constitute a serious warning to the Republicans.

I am not arguing a form of political predestination here. But the dynamics of the two countries and their politics have been running in parallel for too long to dismiss the significance of the unraveling in both governing parties. Keep your eye on what is happening in Westminster. It could be Washington next.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: The Ether Problem

LONDON — A special investigation of ether drinking in the North of Ireland leads to the conclusion that the ether drinking area may be roughly said to embrace the mountainous and barren districts of Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh and Antrim, the former two being the principal localities. Ether seems to be a great surprise to the temperance advocates of to-day. Curiously enough, it originated with the great teetotal movement of fifty years ago. It has grown with that movement, and it prevails now to an extent which nothing short of a stringent Act of Parliament energetically administered could effectually check.

1915: German War Code

NEW YORK — The Assistant United States Attorney-General, who is in charge of the investigation of the German conspiracy in America, is said to be studying a copy of the war book of the German General Staff.

The newspapers quote portions of the instructions contained in the book. "Bribery of the enemy's subjects, the acceptance of offers of treachery, the recruitment of deserters, the utilization of the discontented element of the population, the support of pretenders and the like are permissible." Indeed, incendiarism, assassination and robbery are sanctioned in this remarkable code of German military morals.

1940: Pulling Together

NEW YORK — An unmistakable message to the dictators of Europe and Asia and to the beleaguered English that Americans, in spite of a hard-fought Presidential campaign, are still united and pulling together was dispatched last night by an enthusiastic crowd at a meeting in Carnegie Hall sponsored by the Council for Democracy. The world was bidden to forget that America ever had differences of pre-election opinion.

From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

مكتبة الأمل

OPINION

As U.S. Foreign Policy, 'I've Had It' Falls Short

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — When Secretary of State James Baker stood in the Saudi Arabian sand and told American soldiers they were really at home because "Americans are at home wherever our principles are," an unenthralled soldier responded, "Let's do something or go."

It will not suffice to say to the soldier that, like an ICBM in Wyoming or a battalion in Germany, the Desert Shield deployment is doing something — deterrence, containment. The Bush administration is risking an indispensable military asset, public opinion, because it says the goal in the Gulf is not just deterrence and containment, but then it gives a garbled message about what the goal is.

Mr. Baker told the soldiers that we must not make the sort of mistakes made "in the 1930s," but many of the soldiers hearing him do not remember Riva, much less Mussolini. President George Bush says the soldiers are there because a principle is involved. Is it that (as Mr. Baker told the troops) "all nations have a right to be free, free from aggression"? Or is it (as Mr. Baker also said) that we are establishing "a whole new international order"? That may take a while.

Mr. Bush says, "I'm not trying to sound the tocsin of war" but "I've had it" with Saddam Hussein, who is more brutal than Hitler. (Mr. Bush meant that Hitler never abused an embassy, a continent, but not an embassy.) Mr. Bush says: "We're prepared to give the sanctions time to work" but "sand is running through the glass. I don't think the status quo can go on forever."

There is much room between three months and forever, and surely Mr. Bush must wait much longer.

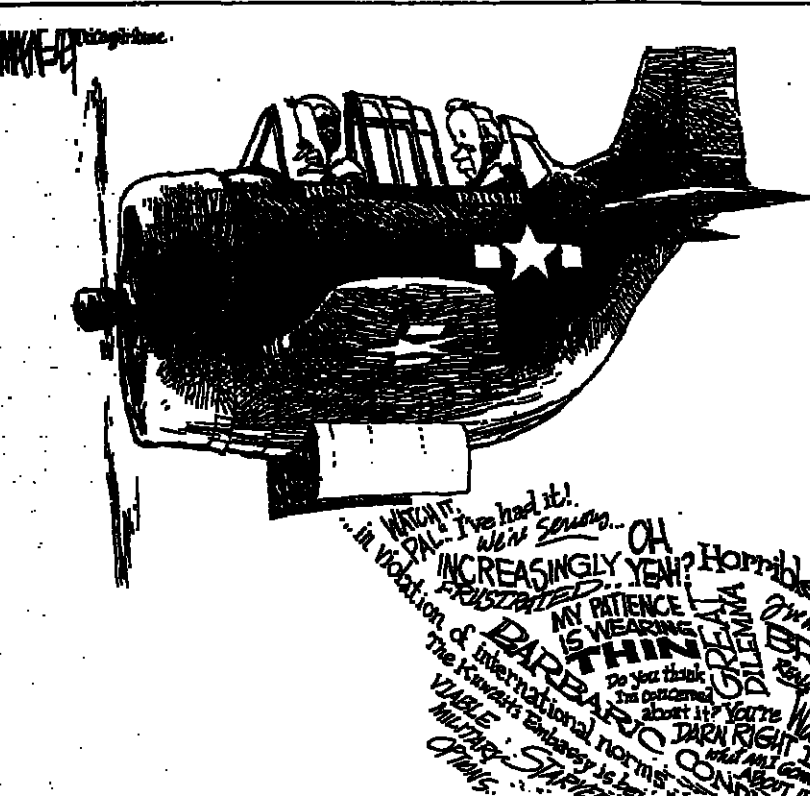
When the embargo was imposed, the question was: Why will this embargo succeed when so many have failed? There are reasons for optimism. Iraq's military machine depends on spare parts. But if the necessarily protracted process of economic attrition is really a strategy against Saddam Hussein rather than a stratagem to kill Americans while a war-fighting capability is assembled, then the embargo must be given much more time. Otherwise, an outbreak of war will be accompanied by a president-cy-breaking outbreak of cynicism.

Mr. Bush says that Iraq's aggression will be reversed, but that the Desert Shield deployment is "wholly defensive." But it cannot be that, if it is to be credible as an alternative to the embargo as a means of establishing the status quo ante (late Aug. 2).

That reiterated goal precludes declaring every day a victory of containment and bringing some of Desert Shield home. To do so would involve defining victory merely as deterrence.

But Mr. Baker almost makes that goal when he suggests U.S. participation in permanent "regional security structures" "necessarily to contain Saddam, as U.S. forces in NATO and Korea have been deterring aggression for decades."

Vice President Dan Quayle, saying he is repeating something Mr. Baker believes, says that even if Iraq withdraws unconditionally from Kuwait, "we would have to go beyond that" because Saddam Hussein cannot be



Thirty Sound Bites Over Baghdad

allowed to keep the weapons he has (chemical and biological) or acquire those he desires (nuclear). Saddam, says Mr. Quayle, is a murderer and a terrorist who is destroying a nation "and that cannot be tolerated."

Never mind that America's new-found friend, Hafez Assad of Syria, is a mass murderer and a certified terrorist who is devouring Lebanon. Mr. Quayle's principle makes the embargo and Desert Shield (punitive deterrence) merely the thin end of a large wedge — a global U.S. duty to punish aggression and impose certain kinds of arms con-

trol. If so, American military personnel are going to see much of the world. And they should bring along the judiciary, President Bush says he is not preparing the nation for war. But he is warning Saddam Hussein about war crimes trials.

A "top official" tells The New York Times, "It's the budget mess all over again — flip-flops, a message out of control and nobody in charge." Another official says, "We seem to be zig-zagging because sometimes it's less a matter of a game plan and more a matter of the president's moods."

An expression like "I've had it" confuses autobiography with foreign policy, and Mr. Bush's subjectivism goes further. About Saddam Hussein and Hitler, Mr. Bush says: "I don't think I'm overstating it. I know I'm not overstating the feelings I have about it."

Feelings, facts, what's the difference? A lot, actually. This president wants to seem to be so serious about substance that he does not worry about style. He should be told that incoherence is a substantive, not merely stylistic, defect.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Stuck in Disaster Mode And Telling All About It

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — During the century or so when newspaper competition was fierce in America, we learned that sensationalism and hyperbole were effective weapons in the wars for your nickels and dimes. Presses spewed out a daily diet of crises, disasters, catastrophes, tragedies, cataclysms and killers on the loose. As recently as the mid-1960s, standing orders required that the first edition of each day's Wash-

ington Post carry a jazzy banner headline to promote street sales.

Those commercial necessities are largely behind us. The tabloid rags, in this era of local newspaper monopoly, will be extinct. I would guess, before the century is out. The habit of hyperbole, however, hangs on in newsrooms filled with utopian visions against which present realities are harshly judged. "We see problems," the political correspondent Paul Taylor has written with great understatement, "more readily than solutions." He quotes Gay Talese, who said of us: "Gloom is their game ... normality their nemesis."

The great budget marathon, as an example, was depicted for many weeks as a morality play that would, in the end, require sacrifice and suffering of Americans. I seemed to hear at times echoes of the Battle of Britain — blood, sweat, tears and all that.

To demonstrate the point, the "media" invoked the weekend shutdown of a few tourist attractions in Washington. A front-page story in The Post recounted the sad tale of a Scout leader who had "waited a lifetime" to make the trip, only to find the Washington Monument closed for the day. A modern Lewis or

Clark, he had come all the way from Rochester, New York, which, I have since learned, is more accessible than the Arctic Circle and is reachable daily for \$65.80 via Greyhound bus. In the end, there were no draconian consequences to the budget "crisis."

The hyperbolic tendency — equating inconvenience with disaster and jaywalking with grand theft — reveals itself almost daily in Americans' near-paranoid obsessions with each dimly perceived threat, from killer apples to killer bees. The same tendency prevails in dealing with the country's shaky economy. CBS already has begun a nightly series titled "Bad Times." Newsweek's cover asks: "How safe is your job?"

The American economy clearly is in an unsettled state. It is on a plateau or approaching recession, which may cause genuine hardship. But either way, America is not Bangladesh. The GNP approaches \$6 trillion. The material standards of Americans' lives remain the envy of much of the world.

Still, The Wall Street Journal reported last week, the country is in a state of "clinical depression ... the mood is disproportionately dark." Economists, said the Harvard economist Robert Reich, "is not a fiscal science but about psychology and sociology."

The press is a major contributor to this fearful state of mind. Journalists' negativism is indiscriminate and now extends to our own business, which is going through a moderately rough patch. We report with alarm that cost-cutting is the order of the day. Vacancies go unfilled. The \$80 lunch is no longer considered patriotic. Advertisers are skittish.

What we tend to ignore is the truism that it is all relative. Newspapers may be experiencing a "recession" of sorts, but they collected more advertising dollars in the first half of 1990 than in any other six-month period in the history of publishing. The big media companies sing the blues. The Post, the Los Angeles Times, The New York Times and the Gannett chain included. But their combined sales through the first three quarters of the year broke all records and exceeded last year's bullish results by about \$150 million. Their profits are down but still total hundreds of millions of dollars, which should keep the gray wolf from the door at least through Christmas.

Perhaps what we need in the news business just now are a few sunny characters in the mold of Johnnie Armstrong. Felled on the battlefield, he had a cheery word for his fellows:

"I am a little wounded, but I am not slain."

"I will lay me down to bleed a while, then I'll rise and fight again."

Johnnie I fear, would be depicted today as a victim of Pentagon bungling who ought to lie still and wait for his lawyer.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Regulation of Culture

As I read Charles Krauthammer's column "Liberty and Mass Culture Have Spawned a Nasty Mess" (Meanwhile, Oct. 31), I could feel disappointment rising. I could not believe that Mr. Krauthammer was going to let his shallow and narrow analysis of America's predicament lead him to the limitation of liberty and to the regulation of culture. But so he did.

Does he not know who was there

before him? Stalin, Hitler and Mao — to name a few. Surely his culture tells him why Socrates was given hemlock.

And does he really believe it is the photographs and the books, the music and the movies that bring the underclass rampaging out of their trashed shums and their trashed lives?

Are we to pass so lightly over Congress's pandering to the rich and neglect of the poor? Over Iran, Bosnia and the triumph of greed? Over a president absolutely stupified by "vision"?

Life imitates art? Perhaps. But they both come from the soul, and I suggest that it is in our souls that we should start the search for the cure to this "nasty mess."

HERMAN ARCHER, Cairo.

It should not come as a surprise that young Americans are involved in ever-

increasing numbers of both petty and serious crimes and, more tragically, suicides. Any visit to a major conurbation leaves one saddened. One finds self-interest, materialism, cynicism and a lack of caring. America's social values continue to be dragged down by these influences. Any influence of art comes a distant and irrelevant second in shaping the opinions and lifestyles of the young.

THOMAS HARRISON, Cley, England.

Mr. Krauthammer, a former psychiatrist, writes of psychotics who immolated themselves. We live in a world where whole nations accept the possibility of immolation. One does not have to be psychotic to harbor images of nuclear holocaust. Yet he gets extremely upset about young people wired by Walkmen to voices that shape "a whole generation [that] is busting, breaking, bleeding."

Isn't war the lowest common denominator? Do we need to search pop culture for brutality and cynicism?

GREGORY BERGLUND, La Clota, France.

A Prominent Newcomer

Your readers should be fully informed of such a prominent newcomer to American politics as John Silber, the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. David S. Broder, "Can the Democrats Keep Hold of This Tiger's Tail?" paints Mr. Silber as an angry bully whom some other journalists call an "opportunist." Robert Kuttner ("The Chance Liberals Wait For," Oct. 30) calls Mr. Silber "the thinking man's David Duke." In the context of the description of Mr. Duke as a former Klansman, this implies that Mr. Silber is a kind of white supremacist. The impres-

sions left by both these articles are false.

As a scholar, Mr. Silber is best known for his interpretations of Kant's "Religion Within the Bounds of Reason Alone." Politically, he was a New Deal Democrat who vigorously defended his fellow Texan, President Lyndon Johnson.

I know how straightforward and tough Mr. Silber is in an argument, because I differed with him on Mr. Johnson. Yes, he is a good fighter, but no, he is not unfair. Due attention should also be paid to Mr. Silber's 1989 book, "Shooting Straight: A Course of Action for Our Troubled Times," and to his analysis of what is wrong with education.

Mr. Silber is not a newcomer to administration. He worked his way up to dean at the University of Texas and has managed the very difficult post of president of Boston University. Woodrow Wilson went from the presidency of

Princeton University to the governorship of New Jersey, and Dwight Eisenhower went from the presidency of Columbia University to the White House.

Mr. Broder got one thing right: Mr. Silber will be a national figure.

PAUL G. KUNTZ, Venice.

Paying for Happy Returns

In a response to the assertion that rich families got extraordinary tax breaks in the Reagan years, George F. Will ("The President Has Reason to Find Things Confusing," Nov. 1) writes that the rich now pay a larger percentage of all tax revenues than they did in 1980. But the income of the rich has risen more steeply than anyone else's; of course their taxes make up a larger chunk of the total.

STEPHEN F. GRUBER, Geneva.



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Under Vatican Pressure, Poland Moves Toward a Ban on Abortion

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Under heavy pressure from the Roman Catholic Church, including personal intervention by Pope John Paul II, the Polish legislature is moving toward banning abortion, a major means of birth control in this overwhelmingly Catholic country.

The proposed ban is the focus of

Ben Bella Won't Run, But Urges Algeria Vote

Reuters

ALGIERS — The former Algerian president, Ahmed Ben Bella, has called for presidential elections soon, but said he would not be a candidate.

Mr. Ben Bella, overthrown in a 1965 coup, urged a thorough change of the country's leaders through elections. The first multiparty parliamentary polls are due early next year.

a fierce debate in Poland over the role of the church, which has become an increasingly assertive force in public life since communism lost its all-embracing grip.

Public-opinion surveys show that a majority of Poles oppose the legislation to ban abortion. In October, for only the second time since World War II, the surveys showed a drop in approval ratings for the church.

Nonetheless, both leading presidential candidates — Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, and Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki — have taken the position that as practicing Catholics, they cannot oppose the views of the church on this issue.

"It's connected with the position of the Catholic Church in our country," said Zofia Kuratowska, a physician who said the Senate voted against the bill. "We are in a very difficult moment in our political life."

The number of abortions in Poland, with a population of 39 mil-

lion, is estimated at 600,000 to 1 million a year. Along with abortion, the rhythm method and coitus interruptus are Poland's leading forms of birth control. Other methods, like the pill, IUDs, condoms and diaphragms, are in short supply and not readily available to most Poles.

Embarrassment prevents many women from even asking about contraception. There is no sex education in the schools. The only textbook on the subject was withdrawn two years ago by the Communist government under pressure from the church.

The legislation banning abortion provides jail terms of up to two years for doctors who perform abortions. The Senate approved the bill in September by a vote of 50 to 17, but the lower house has postponed action until after the Nov. 25 presidential election.

The church has been an active participant in the legislation from the beginning. When a Senate committee held its first closed hearings

on the issue, a senior church official appeared to lecture the legislators on their moral duty, according to a senator who was present.

After the Senate approved the bill, the pope issued a statement saying he was praying for the repeal of the existing abortion law.

The proposed ban is the focus of a fierce debate over the role of the church, which has become an increasingly assertive force since the end of Communist Party rule.

which he described as a vestige of totalitarianism.

Senator Kuratowska said most legislators did not fear being voted out by constituents who oppose an abortion ban. Legislators who are voting for the measure appear far more concerned about the political cost of antagonizing the church, she added.

Only Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, presidential candidate of the former Communist Party, has expressed support for the existing law on abortion, which was enacted in 1956. On the other hand, although Mr. Mazowiecki and Mr. Walesa have generally supported

that no one in Poland can win a national election holding views diametrically opposed to those of the pope.

"The position taken by the presidential candidates is more dangerous than the law itself," said Konstanty Gebert, a journalist who has written a series of articles warning of the rise of the clerical state in Poland.

"His position is opposite to what President Kennedy said in 1960," he said, referring to John F. Kennedy's statement in the West Virginia primary that he would not take direction from Rome.

But as Poles are fond of saying, Poland is not America. The church has a special position in this nation's culture and history; more than 90 percent of Poles are Catholics, and throughout the country's partitions, foreign occupations and Communist rule, the church has been a haven for Poles fighting to preserve a national identity.

Earlier this year, the government

significantly tightened rules for abortions at publicly funded hospitals, requiring women to visit three doctors and a psychologist before undergoing the operation. Some doctors say the new regulations have forced women who cannot afford private physicians to turn to unsafe folk methods.

"These rules serve no medical purpose," said Dr. Wladyslaw Dec, head of obstetrics and gynecology at the Medical Academy in the industrial city of Lodz. "It is another attempt to limit women. These psychologists are generally church people who try to persuade women not to have abortions."

But parliamentary supporters of the anti-abortion bill, many of whom were elected under the Solidarity banner, argue that the tighter rules for state hospitals do not go far enough. Moreover, they have said, the bill and the resumption this year of religious education in the public schools as the fruit of their victory over communism.

Norway to Seek Closer EC Ties

Reuters

OSLO — Prime minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway said Tuesday that her minority government would push for closer ties to the European Community without laying down strict conditions for an accord.

She told parliament that the Labor government aimed to create jobs, improve child care and clean up the environment — partly by a tax on pollution from North Sea oil and gas platforms.

Mrs. Brundtland, 51, who became prime minister Saturday for the third time, said Norway, a member of the six-nation European Free Trade Association, wanted to take part fully in a European market for goods, services, capital and labor from 1993.

She said the government

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LONDON THEATER

Camping Up the Late Late Movie

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sadly, Charles Ludlam's off-Broadway Theatre of the Ridiculous never made it to London in his lifetime. But three years after his death, we finally have at the Ambassadors his "The Mystery of Irma Vep," arguably the masterpiece of a curious genre of high-camp parody that depends on its audience having watched as many really terrible midnight movies as its creators.

The inspiration for "Irma Vep" is essentially a mix of "Rebecca," "Return to the Mummy's Tomb" and "Gaslight," through the soundtrack of "Psycho" is borrowed from especially bloody moments of melodrama. In the United States, the form would be known as B-to-Z

movies, in Britain something about halfway between "The Mousetrap" and "Hammer House of Horror."

At the outset, we are in the drawing room of an evidently already haunted house. Opening lines like "Don't clump that wooden leg, Nicodemus" indicate that post-modernist reality is unlikely to be on the agenda, and sure enough the furniture is soon found to include recently deceased wolves and a portrait more alive than dead.

Maria Aitken's wonderfully agile production rapidly establishes an evening of gothic eccentricity, a colorful parody of Daphne du Maurier and Agatha Christie, rudimentary of snobbery with violence and dark doings around the Druids.

"It is no good asking people to believe in the supernatural," notes a dowager, "when they already have enough trouble with the natural."

Nothing here is quite what it seems. A cast of two must become nine, Irma Vep herself turns out to be a vampire in anagram, and soon enough we are in Egypt with the curse of the mummies. Dark hints of werewolves and transvestites and heights that are truly wuthering lead us into a comic thriller that triumphs because it has an internal logic that does not require you to know every line uttered by Mrs. Danvers in "Rebecca." But if you do, there will be special delight in recognizing their reworking.

Like Anthony Shaffer's "Sleuth," this is a whodunit that feeds off its own back references. Nicholas Grace and Edward Hibbert share with their quick-change dressers backstage a triumph of farcical invention and dexterity. It is one that will be all the more appreciated by those who have fi-

nally got around to seeing "The Mousetrap" next door, since the producers (unlike those of many recent Broadway imports) have wisely made some trans-Atlantic adjustments for local audiences.

In a week of two-handers, the major disappointment has been "Bookends" at the Apollo. Coming from the same stable as the recently triumphant "Jeffrey Bernard is Unwell" (author Keith Waterhouse, director Ned Sherrin) at the same address, this is a disastrous attempt to stage "The Marsh-Marlowe Letters" of Craig Brown. These were themselves a parody of the "Lyttelton-Hart-Davis Letters," a correspondence that ran to several volumes, in which a successful London publisher wrote to and received letters from his old public schoolmaster in rustic retirement.

For the purposes of the Brown parody, the two correspondents are crudely and somewhat inaccurately caricatured as a trendy Bloomsbury media man and his hopelessly antiquated but still eager old teacher, locked together in a postal partnership uninterrupted even when one steals the other's wife.

But as a play, this really will not do. True, Sir Michael Hordern achieves moments of superlative eccentricity as the forgetful phlegm-sniffing schoolmaster, and Dinsdale Landen does his best to resemble the kind of publisher more often on television than near a manuscript. Both, however, are defeated by a lack of plot and characterization, and endless lists of literary names dropped like bricks from their desks do not suggest drama so much as a semi-dramatized reading from the "Author's Yearbook."

Jokes that might just fill the lower reaches of a gossip column in "The Bookseller" in a thin wedge early in a rambling and repetitive play, which reflects no credit on any of those involved.

Better news of literary adaptations at the Lyric Hammersmith, however, where until the end of the week Giles Havergal and his Citizens Company of Glasgow are staging Graham Greene's "Travels With My Aunt." The production locates the text midway between "Auntie Mame" and "Our Man in Havana," richly recalling a wonderfully black comedy of relative values. Four men in gray suits take on the narration and all 26 roles, with Havergal himself playing the aunt as an odd mix of Edith Evans and Lillian Hellman.

Throughout the staging, by Havergal and Jon Pope, there is the contrast between this quartet of immensely respectable middle-aged men and an assortment of South American spies, drug dealers and suspect colonels, as Auntie ventures deeper and deeper into the shadier reaches of Greenland. The resulting recital is both faithful and farcical.



The Traveling Wilburies: George Harrison and Tom Petty in back; Jeff Lynne and Bob Dylan in front.

Shaking, Rattling 'n' Gripping

By Jon Pareles
New York Times Service

JUST about everybody has one or knows one: a garrulous elder relative, maybe an uncle, with a gift for punctuating family decorum. He'll share a racy joke, grumble about the state of the world, make faces at solemn moments, gripe and snicker at signs that he's not getting any younger. For their second album, "Vol. 3" (Warner Brothers), the Traveling Wilburies have forged a collective persona a lot like that uncle. From the youngest Wilbury, Tom Petty, 37, to the oldest, Bob Dylan, 49, they're ready to lead rock into an unseemly middle age.

"Wilbury Twist" is probably the first would-be dance craze to instruct "Fall on your ass / Get back up / Put your teeth in a glass."

The Wilburies appeared in 1988, when Dylan, Petty, the ex-Beatle George Harrison, Jeff Lynne from the Electric Light Orchestra and the rockabilly tenor Roy Orbison made "Volume One." Their names didn't appear on the album, but their faces and unmistakable voices did: so did sly allusions to their songs.

More than most all-star efforts, the Wilburies amalgamated a style with traces of all their contributions: Dylan's pithy, picaresque verbal style, Harrison's and Petty's rock tunes with pop twists, Lynne's vocal chorales, Harrison's legato lead guitar and pumping saxophones.

Floating free of the other Wilburies' nasal lead vocals, Orbison's yearning tenor would declare things like, "I'm so tired of being lonely."

The songs juggled darkly sardonic tall tales with reassurance and the possibility of love.

After Orbison's death in December 1988, the Wilburies lost most notions of romance.

Like "Volume One," "Vol. 3" stays close to 1950s and early 1960s rock roots, drawing on blues, doo-wop, rockabilly and Buddy Holly. But it is faster, jokier, lighter and meaner than the first album, as the band indulges its bile and paranoia along with humor.

Harrison, Dylan and Petty all have a streak of sourpuss in them. Harrison was the self-righteous Beatle, with songs like "Taxman" and "Piggies," and Petty's resentment carries his like "Don't Come Around Here No More"; spite fueled some of Dylan's greatest songs, among them "Positively Fourth Street" and "Just Like a Woman." But as a group, their penitence cancels out, leaving brusque gallows humor.

The songs stick to major keys and bouncy tempos, trundling along with comforting strummed guitars and jaunty drums; the production tries to suggest a singalong, although multilayered vocals dent the illusion.

But within the good-time music, the lyrics aren't sweet-talking anyone. Especially friends and lovers. Where the sexism of many rappers and hard-rockers might stem from youthful inexperience, the Wilburies are mighty long in the tooth to be portraying women primarily as sex objects ("She's My Baby"), deceivers (the neo-doo-wop ballad "Seven Deadly Sins"), prostitutes (the harmonica-topped "If You Belonged to Me") and gold-diggers (the catchy, countryish "Poor House").

"You Took My Breath Away," with a stately tune and luxurious harmonies that promise pop romance, takes the figure of speech literally to portray a smothering relationship. Only the cha-cha-rock "New Blue Moon" sounds as if it

were written with Orbison's kinder voice and disposition in mind.

The Wilburies may sound relaxed, but they don't trust anyone. "Where Were You Last Night?" escalates to "last week" and "last year," sketching either a longtime obsession or a chronic battle; it could be addressed to a lover or a manager. Even "She's My Baby," with jubilant guitars and a riff from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, warns, "She'd better not leave me and go out to Hollywood."

While liaisons in the Wilburies' songs are crumbling, so is the outside world. Rarely has a rock album been so gleeful about rot, mildew, decay. In "Cool Dry Place," Tom Petty sings (in Dylanesque fashion) about searching for storage space to hold his many instruments, a parable about possessions versus natural entropy: in "If You Belonged to Me," Dylan tells a woman he's purportedly courting, "You say that you're all washed up / Nothing else to give." The eternal youth of pop songs is long gone.

On a larger scale, two songs contemplate a polluted environment. In "Inside Out," grass, air, drapery effluvia and the future (if there is one) are all "yellow," while the Wilburies point and shrug, "It's so hard to figure what it's all about" and counsel, "Take care when you are breathing."

"The Devil's Been Busy" mixes personal and ecological fears — poison on the golf course, trucks full of toxic waste — oomphing along while an electric sitar adds twang.

"Sometimes you're better off not knowing you've been had," Dylan yowls. The Wilburies' activist years are over. But they're still surly, and that's what saves them.



Nicholas Grace and Edward Hibbert in Ludlam's "The Mystery of Irma Vep."

The Long, Boring Death of Beijing Opera

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — When an American tourist in Beijing wanted to thank a Chinese friend for his hospitality, he invited the host to an evening of traditional opera. Beijing opera is world renowned, and the American assumed it would be a great treat.

Halfway into the show, the American found himself dreadfully bored, so he leaned over and asked the friend if he came often to see Beijing opera. The Chinese said he had not been to an opera in 10 years. Somewhat patronizingly, the American asked if it was too expensive.

"No," the Chinese said. "But don't you find it terribly boring?" That seems to be the general attitude these days, and while Beijing opera is celebrating its 200th anniversary this year, nobody seems to notice or care. Even many performers acknowledge that it is facing a crisis.

"My own children don't like Beijing opera," admitted Lu Ruming, director of the Academy of

Beijing Opera. "When there's a Beijing opera on the television, they turn the channel."

While operas of one kind or another have been performed in China for hundreds of years, the particular form known as Beijing opera traces its origins to the year 1790, when Emperor Qianlong celebrated his 80th birthday.

Among the opera troupes that came to participate in the celebrations were some from central China's Anhui province, and they were received particularly well. After the celebrations, some of the Anhui singers remained in Beijing to perform for the public. Over the next 50 years their style was blended with musical influences from Wuhan and other cities to form what is now recognized as Beijing opera.

An evening at Beijing opera could scarcely be more different from an evening at La Scala, and the difference begins with the attitude of the audience. Opera in China is not a luxury, but has more of the ambience of a Western picnic. Viewers dress casually, and occasionally chew on sunflower seeds and chat with their neighbors as the actors perform.

On the stage, the performers wear beautiful costumes, but the sets are very simple. Homes are never brought onto the stage, even though they are constantly part of the action — their presence is implied by the acting.

The actors sing in voices that strike a Westerner as warbling falsetto, move in formal and sometimes highly exaggerated ways, wave their wrists, sleeves flying and shuffle forward and backward in ritualized movements that commentators admire. Periodically, actors engage in highly stylized kung fu fights.

YOUNG people tend to offer two general complaints about Beijing opera. The first is that they do not understand it, because the libretto is in archaic Chinese. The second is that the pace is too slow. "They sing so that each word goes on forever, and no one is that patient these days," said a 28-year-old social scientist. People of her generation often seek entertainment from movies with a blistering pace, chase scenes and kung fu fights. Criticism of Beijing opera is nothing new. Early in this century,

for example, the writer Zhou Zuoren termed it "disgusting," "nauseating," "pretentious" and "a weird inhuman sound."

"Beijing opera faces a crisis, but the reasons are complicated and the situation can't be easily reversed," said Zheng Ziru, 27, an opera performer in the capital. She said a major reason was that during the Cultural Revolution, from 1966 to 1976, traditional Beijing opera was banned and replaced by modern "revolutionary operas." China lost contact with its heritage during that time, she said, and has had difficulty resuming contact ever since.

"Now there's imported culture, songs and movies and so on," she said. "Young people seek what is new and fashionable."

The 16 opera troupes in Beijing are all state-subsidized, but they are searching for ways to attract younger audiences. Translating traditional librettos into modern Chinese is widely considered impossible — it would spoil the rhythm — but modern pronunciations are sometimes used so that the audience can understand more easily. While the audiences and the

number of troupes are dwindling gradually, almost everyone expects that Beijing opera will always linger on the fringes of Chinese entertainment, serving tourists and a small band of enthusiastic fans. "Beijing opera is dying," said a Chinese economist. "But it won't die."

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ACROSS

- Conditions
- Beer flavoring
- Boor
- Catch some Z's
- Sheltered, on the briny
- Island east of Java
- Skirt style
- Monetary unit of Italy
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DOWN

- Contest
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- Square dance V.I.P.
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- What shalom means
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- Brazilian dance
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- Friend of Moe and Curly
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- U.S. match for Becker
- Do as told
- Raines or Grasso
- Nifty
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- End of a Steinbeck title

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Dining Out

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FLensburg	CHEZ LES ANGES In the Michelin Guide, Burgundy Spec. Gastronomic cooking. Cl. on Sun. eve. 54, Bd. Lator-Moutbourg. Tel.: 47 05 89 86.	LE WESTERN The only restaurant with specially imported beef from the U.S. Business lunch FF 210, wine included. Open daily. Tel.: 42 73 52 10. Paris 15th, 18, Ave. du Suffren.	LE TERNES-PEREIRE Close to Porte-Maitland and the Palais des Congrès. Restaurant/Bouasse, continental service from noon to midnight. Shellfish, fish, open all year. 84 av. des Ternes, 75017 Paris. Tel.: 45 74 33 35.
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International Paper Buys Cookson Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Cookson Group PLC, the debt-laden British industrial materials company, said Tuesday it had agreed to sell its graphic arts business to International Paper Co. for £110 million (\$216 million).
 The deal marks the latest in a series of European acquisitions by U.S.-based International Paper in recent years.
 It is also the second major asset sale by Cookson in the past month to reduce its crippling debt burden.
 Cookson said the purchase price, which includes the repayment of debt, is subject to adjustment based on the net assets of the business when the deal is completed. Completion is expected before Dec. 31.
 Cookson Graphic Arts makes lithographic printing plates, pressroom chemicals and plate processing equipment. It had an operating profit before exceptional items of \$8 million in 1989 on sales of £147 million. Net assets at the end of 1989 were £104 million.
 Cookson said the future growth prospects of the business would be limited unless it was combined with a major manufacturer of complementary products.
 Proceeds of the sale, plus the amount received from last month's sale of Cookson's 50 percent stake in the pigments group ICI PLC to Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, will reduce group debt by a total of £281 million, the company said.
 Jinty Price, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, estimated the sale would bring Cookson's debt to about £270 million, or 50 percent of shareholders' funds. "It takes them into pretty safe ground in balance sheet terms," she said.
 International Paper produces paper, lumber, plywood and other wood products, but has been ex-

panding into more specialized businesses through recent acquisitions.
 The Purchase, New York-based company bought Ciba-Geigy AG's Ilford photographic film business in 1988. The following year it acquired Aussedat-Rey SA, Europe's biggest maker of photocopy paper, and took a 51 percent stake in Zanders Feinpapier AG, a German paper maker.
 A separate International Paper statement later said Cookson Graphic Arts' estimated 1990 sales would total about \$300 million.
 John A. Georges, International Paper's chairman and chief executive, said the acquisition would bring the company's annual sales to the commercial printing industry to nearly \$600 million.
 Cookson Graphic Arts has 1,600 employees worldwide and has manufacturing facilities in Britain, the United States and Germany. (Reuters, AP)

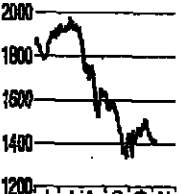
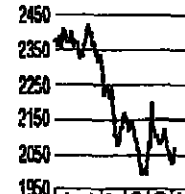
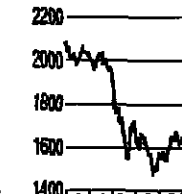
Nadir Vows to Revive Polly

ANKARA — Asil Nadir, chairman of the beleaguered conglomerate Polly Peck International PLC, said he may have made errors of judgment but vowed to revive his business empire quickly.
 "Asil Nadir will not be finished," he said in an interview with Turkish television late Monday. "You can be assured Polly Peck will be in its former place in the next four to five months."
 Last month, Mr. Nadir was stripped of control over Polly Peck, Britain's most successful stock market investment of the 1980s. The British High Court appointed administrators to take charge after the company sought protection from its creditors, who are owed £1.3 billion (\$2.55 billion).
 Mr. Nadir said Cyprus, Greece and groups he did not name resented his big investments in north Cyprus, a Turkish-Cypriot breakaway state recognized only by Ankara.
 "These are groups which do not want northern Cyprus to develop and keep its head up," said Mr. Nadir, who was born in northern Cyprus.
 The state was proclaimed in 1983, nine years after Turkish troops invaded Cyprus following a short-lived coup in Nicosia engineered by Greece. Greek Cypriots want the island reunited and say Mr. Nadir built his fortune from assets unlawfully taken over after the invasion.
 "I cannot say I am a bad manager," Mr. Nadir said. "One of our mistakes may have been misjudging the importance of politics over business."
 "In life certain values come above business, profits and personal interests," he said. "The Cyprus issue has such an importance for me."
 Mr. Nadir also repeated his denial of any involvement in illegal share dealings. Polly Peck's shares plunged by more than 50 percent on Sept. 20 before being suspended after Britain's Serious Fraud Office said it had interviewed Mr. Nadir.
 "Until now, the Serious Fraud Office could not find anything," he said. "And I am sure they will not be able to."
 Turkey and Cyprus are the cradles of the far-flung Polly Peck empire, which also includes the U.S.-based Del Monte fresh-fruit operation and Japan's Sansui electronics.
 The Turkish Cypriot government has vowed to protect Polly Peck and prevent any move by the administrators to sell assets on the island.
 "I would have made the same investments in northern Cyprus and Turkey today," he said. "We will ensure the continuation of these investments."
 Polly Peck could have transferred \$250 million to London from its subsidiaries to avoid court protection, Mr. Nadir said, but he decided not to because banks were likely "to demand fast repayments."

RWE Posts 59% Rise In Profit

ESSEN, Germany — RWE AG, the diversified German utility, said Tuesday its net profit climbed 59 percent to 1.19 billion Deutsche marks (\$797.4 million) in the year ended June 30 and that the buoyant trend should persist this year.
 "We expect that earnings in the 1990-91 year will not lag behind the satisfactory level reached in 1989-90," the RWE chief executive, Friedhelm Gieske, said at a news conference.
 "All sectors showed positive developments in the first quarter," Mr. Gieske said, adding that overall sales rose 5.8 percent.
 RWE's six main businesses are energy, mining and raw materials, oil and chemicals, waste management, machinery, and construction, with the last added only this year.
 The RWE annual report said it was not yet possible to estimate the impact of higher oil prices in the wake of the Gulf crisis. But it added that better market positions of some RWE products would partly offset the burden of higher oil prices, at least in the short-term.
 RWE also said it is well equipped to meet high demand for capital and human resources needed over the next years to increase activities in eastern Germany and Eastern Europe.
 The company said a rise in group revenue, which climbed to 44.24 billion DM in 1989-90 from 38.97 billion the previous year, was mainly due to the first-time consolidation of Hoechst AG, Nukem GmbH and Lahmeyer International GmbH.
 Excluding the three companies, which RWE acquired earlier this year, sales showed a modest rise of 3.8 percent.
 Mr. Gieske said 43 percent of total revenue came from the energy

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
				
J J A S O N 1990	J J A S O N 1990	J J A S O N 1990		
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	94.40	94.60	-0.21
Brussels	Stock Index	5197.85	5187.85	+0.19
Frankfurt	DAX	1398.24	1414.95	-1.18
Frankfurt	FAZ	611.44	617.56	-0.99
Helsinki	UNITAS	408.70	407.10	+0.39
London	Financial Times 30	1598.90	1581.10	+1.13
London	FTSE 100	2069.80	2050.10	+0.96
Madrid	General Index	229.54	229.33	+0.09
Milan	MIB	802.40	801.80	+0.07
Paris	CAC 40	1613.49	1620.57	-0.44
Stockholm	Affarsvariden	855.33	854.21	+0.13
Vienna	Stock Index	517.08	514.28	+0.54
Zurich	SBS	523.50	526.50	-0.57

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

German Privatization Chief Seen as Ideal Choice

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Defter Rohwedder, persuaded by the Bonn government to stay on for four more years as president of the Treuhandanstalt, is considered the ideal choice for one of Germany's most challenging and controversial jobs.
 The Treuhandanstalt, which is trying to sell off some 8,000 companies in the former East Germany, said Tuesday that Mr. Rohwedder had agreed to a "long-term" assignment after reconsidering a decision made public last week that he would quit at the end of the year.
 The government moved quickly and took particular pains to keep an official in place who has weathered the first several months of the massive undertaking and who would be difficult to replace.
 Mr. Rohwedder has special qualifications for the unusual post. He guided the steel company Hoesch AG through a painful restructuring over the last decade, served in various posts in the government and was himself born in the former East Germany.
 In addition, he is a recognized figure in German and European business circles, a particular asset for the chief of a trust trying to find buyers for as many of the 8,000 units as possible.
 Mr. Rohwedder has nevertheless found himself increasingly on the defensive in recent weeks, particularly from a growing chorus of critics who claim the Treuhandanstalt must sell off companies more quickly in order to speed the adjustment and end subsidies.
 The role of the Treuhandanstalt has become steadily more embattled as agonizing choices have to be made on a daily basis about the survival of companies and large numbers of jobs.
 The Treuhandanstalt has also been accused of bureaucracy, including a swipe last week by a Berlin official who claimed that the Treuhandanstalt was "well on its way to surpassing the crippling centralism of the former German Democratic Republic."
 So far, the Treuhandanstalt has sold only about 200 units, including a few projects with such major companies as Daimler-Benz AG and BASF AG, but Mr. Rohwedder said last month that as many as 500 could be sold by the end of the year.
 The frustrations of the job caused Rainer Gohlke, former German railway chief and Mr. Rohwedder's predecessor as chief of the Treuhandanstalt, to resign in late August.
 Mr. Rohwedder's task remains immense as there is growing concern that the few attractive units have already been sold and that the bulk of the Treuhandanstalt's work in coming years will be to restructure.

3 Companies Form Aluminum Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — French, British and American companies are forming a joint venture to bid for contracts for aluminum smelters and related projects, the companies said Tuesday.
 The companies are Spic-Belgonolles, part of Schneider SA; Davy Corp. of Britain; and ICF Kaiser Engineers, owned by American Capital & Research Corp. (APR, Reuters)

Wartsila Buying Alia From Lafarge

PARIS — Finland's Wartsila-Lohja has agreed to buy the 75 percent stake in Alia, a bathroom fittings concern, owned by the French construction-materials group Lafarge-Coppée, Lafarge announced Tuesday.
 No price was announced. Although Lafarge spokesman said the deal was worth the equivalent of one year's Alia sales — the company had 1989 revenue of 916 million French francs (\$182.7 million) — rank second in their sector in Europe.
 The 25 percent of Alia that Wartsila is not buying is owned by Japan's Toto Ltd., the Lafarge spokesman said.
 Lafarge's managing director, Bernard Kasriel, said at a news conference that the profit on the deal would more than compensate for an extra provision of 130 million francs that Lafarge announced last week for its U.S. unit, National Gypsum.
 According to Lafarge, Wartsila Sanitär and Alia will have joint revenue of 3 billion francs and will

BA Seeks Ally to Start Airline Based in Berlin

LONDON — British Airways PLC is examining the possibility of setting up a new German airline, based in Berlin, in partnership with German business interests, an airline industry source said Tuesday.
 A British Airways spokesman said, "As far as our internal German service is concerned, we are talking to various German interests to see how we can maintain and expand our services."
 The source said the airline would operate BA's existing routes between Berlin and about a dozen other cities in what was West Germany.

Schlumberger

The undersigned announces that as from 15th November 1990 a K&A-Associate N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cap. 68 of the Certificaten Schlumberger Limited rep. 5 shares of common stock of US\$801 per value, will be payable with Dfls. 2.55 net per Certificate rep. 5 shares and with Dfls. 51.00 net per Certificate rep. 100 shares, (div. per note 0.90750, US\$ 0.30 per share). The dividend distribution is not subject to tax withholding at source.
PARIS
 ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR B.V.
 Amsterdam, 30th October 1990.

WORLD NATURAL RESOURCES PORTFOLIO

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
 2, boulevard Royal
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NOTICE

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on April 7, 1989 has changed the corporate form of WORLD NATURAL RESOURCES PORTFOLIO (the "Company") into a "société d'investissement à capital variable".
 Furthermore, the shareholders have on September 28, 1990 approved changes to the Articles of Incorporation, principally to permit the qualification of the Company as a UCITS under the Luxembourg law on collective investment undertakings, with effect from October 29, 1990.
 From November 12, 1990, any share certificate previously issued by the Company, of either Class A or Class B, may be tendered for exchange, at no cost, at the counters of BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, against new share certificates of the relevant Class.
 After December 12, 1990, former share certificates will no more be of good delivery on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.
 The Prospectus of the Company is available at the registered office of the Company at 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

VOLVO: Car Not That Tough

(Continued from first finance page)
 and spending, said Tom McManis, a vice president and senior art director at TBWA.
 Goldstar's products are less expensive than those sold by Sony and other leading electronics makers. "The best way to differentiate Goldstar from its competitors was to point out that we have less sophisticated gadgets and are easier to use," Mr. McManis said.
 To make a point about how Goldstar has simplified the programming of its VCR, one commercial offers a striking illustration of how the instructions for operating some VCR's can seem unintelligible. As the announcer explains that Goldstar has made programming easier by showing a simple

Aeritalia Is Seeking 50% Of Boeing Canadian Unit

ROME — Aeritalia SpA, Italy's state-controlled aerospace company, hopes to buy a 50 percent stake in the de Havilland division of Boeing of Canada Ltd. by the end of this year, an Aeritalia spokesman said on Tuesday.
 "De Havilland's holding company Boeing said they wanted to sell out," the spokesman said. "We want to buy half the company by the end of the year."
 The spokesman said the French aerospace giant Aerospatiale is planning to buy the other half of de Havilland, which has a 15 percent share of the world market for commuter airliners. He said it was too soon to say how much the takeover would cost.
 Aeritalia, part of Italy's huge state holding company Istituito per la Ricostruzione Industriale, is already a big producer of commuter airliners. The ATR-42 and ATR-72 commuter planes it built with Aerospatiale have 25 percent of the international market in commuter planes.

Business Prospects in Turkey, The Eastern Mediterranean & The Black Sea

ISTANBUL, NOVEMBER 13 - 14, 1990

NOVEMBER 13	NOVEMBER 14
09.15 OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS HE Güneş Taner, Minister of State, Turkey	09.00 BANKING AND FINANCE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION Joseph G. Fogg III, Managing Director & Head of Investment Banking, Morgan Stanley & Co. New York Claude de Kemoulart, Chairman, Banque Paribas Nederland, Member of the International Committee, Banque Paribas, and Former Ambassador of France to UN, Paris Dr. Erhan Kumcu, Vice Governor, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey Guy de Salliers, Acting Director, Corporate Finance & Investments Department, European Bank for Reconstruction & Development, Paris Sir Douglas Wass, Chairman, Nomura International plc, London
10.00 GEOLOGICAL OUTLOOK FOR THE REGION The Rt Hon Dr David Owen MP, Former Foreign Secretary and Former Leader of the SDP, UK	11.30 Coffee
10.40 Coffee	12.00 TURKEY AND THE NEW EUROPE Temel Isik, Head, EC Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey Eberhard Rhein, Director, Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, European Commission
11.00 FUTURE DEFENSE STRATEGIES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN Stephen Hadley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy, Washington, DC	13.00 Lunch TURKEY: AN EMERGING REGIONAL ECONOMIC SUPERPOWER Dr Richard Perle, Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute, Former US Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington DC
11.40 TURKEY: THE SOUTHERN GATE OF EUROPE HE Ahmet Kurtulbas Altınemir, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Turkey Cem Boyner, President, TUSIAD, Istanbul Prof Dr Serif Mardin, Bogazici University, Istanbul M. Oktay Özyürek, Chairman, Public Participation Administration, Prime Ministry, Ankara	15.00 BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN THE CHANGING EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN MARKET Moderator: Prof Dr Zafer Basak, Executive Director, Turk Ekonomi Bankasi, Istanbul Panelists will include: Uzeyir Garib, Chief Executive Officer, Alarko Group of Companies, Istanbul Bertrand Griffe, Director, Thomson-CSF, Ankara Danile G. Rull, Vice President - Ventures, Fiat Auto SpA, Turin
13.30 Lunch THE CHARACTER OF A GREATER EUROPE Anthony Sampson, Journalist and International Writer, London	16.30 VALEDICTORY REMARKS HE Isin Celebi, Minister of State, Turkey
15.30 INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR TURKEY, THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN & THE BLACK SEA Dr Wolfgang Albert, Chairman, Consortium for Turkey, OECD, Paris Göran Unest, Head, Foreign Investment Department, State Planning Organization, Turkey	
16.30 INDUSTRIAL MODERNIZATION AND REGIONAL COOPERATION John Mearns, President, European Institute of Technology, Verona	
17.00 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HER NEIGHBORS Vladimir V. Gromkovsky, Chief Advisor, Reforma Foundation, Moscow Vahit Haliloglu, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Turkey	
20.00 Cocktails and Dinner	

TÜRK EKONOMİ BANKASI

Herald Tribune
 REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £350. This includes lunches, the dinner on Tuesday, November 13 and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance. We regret there can be no refund for cancellations received after October 29. Substitutions can be made at any time. Simultaneous English/Turkish translation will be available throughout the conference.
 CONFERENCE LOCATION: The conference will be held at the Hilton International Hotel, Cumhuriyet Caddesi, 80200 Harbiye - Istanbul.
 HOTEL ACCOMMODATION: A limited number of rooms are available at preferential rates at the Hilton International Hotel. Please contact Ms. Figen Pehlivan on Tel: (90 1) 131 4650. Fax: (90 1) 140 4165.

REGISTRATION FORM: To register, please complete and return this form to Jane Blackmore, Conference Office, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England. Tel (44 71) 379 4302 Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.
 Conference fee £350.
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NYSE
 Tuesday's Closing
 Tables include the closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press
 (Continued)

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
AA	10.12	GM	10.12	MS	10.12	PG	10.12	RF	10.12
AB	10.12	GO	10.12	MT	10.12	PH	10.12	RG	10.12
AC	10.12	GP	10.12	NU	10.12	PI	10.12	RH	10.12
AD	10.12	GQ	10.12	NV	10.12	PJ	10.12	RI	10.12
AE	10.12	GR	10.12	OW	10.12	PK	10.12	RJ	10.12
AF	10.12	GS	10.12	OX	10.12	PL	10.12	RK	10.12
AG	10.12	GT	10.12	OY	10.12	PM	10.12	RL	10.12
AH	10.12	GU	10.12	PZ	10.12	PN	10.12	RM	10.12
AI	10.12	GV	10.12	Q1	10.12	PO	10.12	RN	10.12
AJ	10.12	GW	10.12	Q2	10.12	PP	10.12	RO	10.12
AK	10.12	GX	10.12	Q3	10.12	PQ	10.12	RP	10.12
AL	10.12	GY	10.12	Q4	10.12	PR	10.12	RS	10.12
AM	10.12	GZ	10.12	Q5	10.12	PS	10.12	RT	10.12
AN	10.12	HA	10.12	Q6	10.12	PT	10.12	RU	10.12
AO	10.12	HB	10.12	Q7	10.12	PV	10.12	RV	10.12
AP	10.12	HC	10.12	Q8	10.12	PW	10.12	RW	10.12
AQ	10.12	HD	10.12	Q9	10.12	PX	10.12	RX	10.12
AR	10.12	HE	10.12	Q0	10.12	PY	10.12	RY	10.12
AS	10.12	HF	10.12	Q1	10.12	PZ	10.12	RZ	10.12
AT	10.12	HG	10.12	Q2	10.12	QA	10.12	SA	10.12
AV	10.12	HH	10.12	Q3	10.12	QB	10.12	SB	10.12
AW	10.12	HI	10.12	Q4	10.12	QC	10.12	SC	10.12
AX	10.12	HJ	10.12	Q5	10.12	QD	10.12	SD	10.12
AY	10.12	HK	10.12	Q6	10.12	QE	10.12	SE	10.12
AZ	10.12	HL	10.12	Q7	10.12	QF	10.12	SF	10.12
BA	10.12	HM	10.12	Q8	10.12	QG	10.12	SG	10.12
BB	10.12	HN	10.12	Q9	10.12	QH	10.12	SH	10.12
BC	10.12	HO	10.12	Q0	10.12	QI	10.12	SI	10.12
BD	10.12	HP	10.12	Q1	10.12	QJ	10.12	SJ	10.12
BE	10.12	HQ	10.12	Q2	10.12	QK	10.12	SK	10.12
BF	10.12	HR	10.12	Q3	10.12	QL	10.12	SL	10.12
BG	10.12	HS	10.12	Q4	10.12	QM	10.12	SM	10.12
BH	10.12	HT	10.12	Q5	10.12	QN	10.12	SN	10.12
BI	10.12	HU	10.12	Q6	10.12	QO	10.12	SO	10.12
BJ	10.12	HV	10.12	Q7	10.12	QP	10.12	SP	10.12
BK	10.12	HW	10.12	Q8	10.12	QQ	10.12	SS	10.12
BL	10.12	HX	10.12	Q9	10.12	QR	10.12	ST	10.12
BM	10.12	HY	10.12	Q0	10.12	QS	10.12	SU	10.12
BN	10.12	HZ	10.12	Q1	10.12	QT	10.12	SV	10.12
BO	10.12	IA	10.12	Q2	10.12	QU	10.12	SW	10.12
BP	10.12	IB	10.12	Q3	10.12	QV	10.12	SW	10.12
BQ	10.12	IC	10.12	Q4	10.12	QW	10.12	TX	10.12
BR	10.12	ID	10.12	Q5	10.12	QX	10.12	TY	10.12
BS	10.12	IE	10.12	Q6	10.12	QY	10.12	TZ	10.12
BT	10.12	IF	10.12	Q7	10.12	QZ	10.12	UA	10.12
BU	10.12	IG	10.12	Q8	10.12	QA	10.12	UB	10.12
BV	10.12	IH	10.12	Q9	10.12	QB	10.12	UC	10.12
BW	10.12	II	10.12	Q0	10.12	QC	10.12	UD	10.12
BX	10.12	IJ	10.12	Q1	10.12	QD	10.12	UE	10.12
BY	10.12	IK	10.12	Q2	10.12	QE	10.12	UF	10.12
BZ	10.12	IL	10.12	Q3	10.12	QF	10.12	UG	10.12
CA	10.12	IM	10.12	Q4	10.12	QG	10.12	UH	10.12
CB	10.12	IN	10.12	Q5	10.12	QH	10.12	UI	10.12
CC	10.12	IO	10.12	Q6	10.12	QI	10.12	UJ	10.12
CD	10.12	IP	10.12	Q7	10.12	QJ	10.12	UK	10.12
CE	10.12			Q8	10.12	QK	10.12	UL	10.12
CF	10.12			Q9	10.12	QL	10.12	UM	10.12
CG	10.12			Q0	10.12	QM	10.12	UN	10.12
CH	10.12			Q1	10.12	QN	10.12	UO	10.12
CI	10.12			Q2	10.12	QO	10.12	UP	10.12
CJ	10.12			Q3	10.12	QP	10.12	UQ	10.12
CK	10.12			Q4	10.12	QQ	10.12	UR	10.12
CL	10.12			Q5	10.12	QR	10.12	US	10.12
CM	10.12			Q6	10.12	QS	10.12	UT	10.12
CN	10.12			Q7	10.12	QT	10.12	UU	10.12
CO	10.12			Q8	10.12	QU	10.12	UV	10.12
CP	10.12			Q9	10.12	QV	10.12	UW	10.12
CQ	10.12			Q0	10.12	QW	10.12	UX	10.12
CR	10.12			Q1	10.12	QX	10.12	UY	10.12
CS	10.12			Q2	10.12	QY	10.12	UZ	10.12
CT	10.12			Q3	10.12	QZ	10.12	VA	10.12
CU	10.12			Q4	10.12	QA	10.12	VB	10.12
CV	10.12			Q5	10.12	QB	10.12	VC	10.12
CW	10.12			Q6	10.12	QC	10.12	VD	10.12
CX	10.12			Q7	10.12	QD	10.12	VE	10.12
CY	10.12			Q8	10.12	QE	10.12	VF	10.12
CZ	10.12			Q9	10.12	QF	10.12	VG	10.12
DA	10.12			Q0	10.12	QG	10.12	VH	10.12
DB	10.12			Q1	10.12	QH	10.12	VI	10.12
DC	10.12			Q2	10.12	QI	10.12	VJ	10.12
DD	10.12			Q3	10.12	QJ	10.12	VK	10.12
DE	10.12			Q4	10.12	QK	10.12	VL	10.12
DF	10.12			Q5	10.12	QL	10.12	VM	10.12
DG	10.12			Q6	10.12	QM	10.12	VN	10.12
DH	10.12			Q7	10.12	QN	10.12	VO	10.12
DI	10.12			Q8	10.12	QO	10.12	VP	10.12
DJ	10.12			Q9	10.12	QP	10.12	VQ	10.12
DK	10.12			Q0	10.12	QQ	10.12	VR	10.12
DL	10.12			Q1	10.12	QR	10.12	VS	10.12
DM	10.12			Q2	10.12	QS	10.12	VT	10.12
DN	10.12			Q3	10.12	QT	10.12	VU	10.12
DO	10.12			Q4	10.12	QU	10.12	VV	10.12
DP	10.12			Q5	10.12	QV	10.12	VO	10.12
DQ	10.12			Q6	10.12	QW	10.12	VP	10.12
DR	10.12			Q7	10.12	QX	10.12	VQ	10.12
DS	10.12			Q8	10.12	QY	10.12	VR	10.12
DT	10.12			Q9	10.12	QZ	10.12	VS	10.12
DU	10.12			Q0	10.12	QA	10.12	VT	10.12
DV	10.12			Q1	10.12	QB	10.12	VU	10.12
DW	10.12			Q2	10.12	QC	10.12	VV	10.12
DX	10.12			Q3	10.12	QD	10.12	VO	10.12
DY	10.12			Q4	10.12	QE	10.12	VP	10.12
DZ	10.12			Q5	10.12	QF	10.12	VQ	10.12
EA	10.12			Q6	10.12	QG	10.12	VR	10.12
EB	10.12			Q7	10.12	QH	10.12	VS	10.12
EC	10.12			Q8	10.12	QI	10.12	VT	10.12
ED	10.12			Q9	10.12	QJ	10.12	VU	10.12
EE	10.12			Q0	10.12	QK	10.12	VO	10.12
EF	10.12			Q1	10.12	QL	10.12	VP	10.12
EG	10.12			Q2	10.12	QM	10.12	VQ	10.12
EH	10.12			Q3	10.12	QN	10.12	VR	10.12
EI	10.12			Q4	10.12	QO	10.12	VS	10.12
EJ	10.12			Q5	10.12	QP	10.12	VT	10.12
EK	10.12			Q6	10.12	QQ	10.12	VU	10.12
EL	10.12			Q7	10.12	QR	10.12	VO	10.12
EM	10.12			Q8	10.12	QS	10.12	VP	10.12
EN	10.12			Q9	10.12	QT	10.12	VQ	10.12
EO	10.12			Q0	10.12	QU	10.12	VR	10.12
EP	10.12			Q1	10.12	QV	10.12	VS	10.12
EQ	10.12			Q2	10.12	QW	10.12	VT	10.12
ER	10.12			Q3	10.12	QX	10.12	VU	10.12
ES	10.12			Q4	10.12	QY	10.12	VO	10.12
ET	10.12			Q5	10.12	QZ	10.12	VP	10.12
EU	10.12			Q6	10.12	QA	10.12	VQ	10.12
EV	10.12			Q7	10.12	QB	10.12	VR	10.12
EW	10.12			Q8	10.12	QC	10.12	VS	10.12
EX	10.12			Q9	10.12	QD	10.12	VT	10.12
EY	10.12			Q0	10.12	QE	10.12	VU	10.12
EZ	10.12			Q1	10.12	QF	10.12	VO	10.12
FA	10.12			Q2	10.12	QG	10.12	VP	10.12
FB	10.12			Q3	10.12	QH	10.12	VQ	10.12
FC	10.12			Q4	10.12	QI	10.12	VR	10.12
FD	10.12			Q5	10.12	QJ	10.12	VS	10.12
FE	10.12			Q6	10.12	QK	10.12	VT	10.12
FF	10.12			Q7	10.12	QL	10.12	VU	10.12
FG	10.12			Q8	10.12	QM	10.12	VO	10.12
FH	10.12			Q9	10.12	QN	10.12	VP	10.12
FI	10.12			Q0	10.12	QO	10.12	VQ	10.12
FJ	10.12			Q1	10.12	QP	10.12	VR	10.12
FK	10.12			Q2	10.12	QQ	10.12	VS	10.12
FL	10.12			Q3	10.12	QR	10.12	VT	10.12
FM	10.12			Q4	10.12	QS	10.12	VU	10.12
FN	10.12			Q5	10.12	QT	10.12	VO	10.12
FO	10.12			Q6	10.12	QU	10.12	VP	10.12
FP	10.12			Q7	10.12	QV	10.12	VQ	10.12
FQ	10.12			Q8	10.12	QW	10.12	VR	10.12
FR	10.12			Q9	10.12	QX	10.12	VS	10.12
FS	10.12			Q0	10.12	QY	10.12	VT	10.12
FT	10.12			Q1	10.12	QZ	10.12	VU	10.12
FU	10.12			Q2	10.12	QA	10.12	VO	10.12
FV	10.12			Q3	10.12	QB	10.12	VP	10.12

Australian Banks Show Scars

Sydney — Australia's three major private-sector banks will show the scars of more than two billion Australian dollars (\$1.56 billion) in bad debt write-offs in their 1989-90 results, banking analysts said Tuesday.

They said the banks' pretax profits would have been 40 percent higher if not for the write-offs, brought on by big corporate collapses and the financial difficulties of small clients.

Only National Australia Bank Ltd., which reports its results Thursday, will emerge with a higher profit in the year ended Sept. 30 than in the year-earlier period, the analysts said.

National Australia is expected to report a net profit of between \$800 million and \$850 million dollars, up from \$784 million in 1988-89.

The figure is before the write-off of about 30 million dollars in goodwill on the purchase of Yorkshire Bank PLC, but it is after bad and doubtful debt charges of between \$30 million and \$80 million dollars.

Analysts said NAB's result would be higher than last year partly because of the inclusion of earnings from Yorkshire for the first time and partly because it is less exposed to corporate failures.

Westpac Banking Corp. reports on Nov. 15 and Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. on Nov. 28.

"It is only the basic strength of their underlying businesses which has allowed them to survive as

well as they have," said Les Phelps, an analyst at James Capel Australia Ltd. "They have managed to get through something which, if we had known about it before the event, would have been predicted to bring one or two of the banks down."

Westpac is forecast to report after-tax earnings of between \$300 million and \$320 million dollars, down from \$310 million in the previous year.

This is after almost 1.2 billion in bad-debt provisions from some of Australia's larger company collapses, and before a 198 million net profit from a pension fund surplus.

Analysts said ANZ would report an after-tax profit of between \$300 million and \$330 million, down from \$211 million in the previous year.

This would be after debt write-offs of \$40 million to \$60 million and before a goodwill charge of about \$70 million from two acquisitions.

Analysts said the banks also suffered from tighter interest-rate margins last year because of the government's high interest rate policy.

Martin Duncan, an analyst at BT Securities Ltd., said bank performances would have improved in the second half of the year as interest rates fell and margins improved.

"But the improvement has been offset by the increase in nonperforming loans," said Mr. Duncan.

"We are unlikely to see a significant improvement in the current financial year," he said.

Mr. Phelps of James Capel said: "We ought to be able to see some light at the end of the tunnel soon."

New World's Net Disappoints

By Steve Glain
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — New World Development Co., the real estate and hotel company that elbowed its way into Hong Kong's top corporate ranks in the late 1980s, reported Tuesday disappointing earnings that analysts attributed to high debt-servicing costs, an ailing hotel trade and losses by associates.

The company reported net profit before extraordinary losses, of 1.13 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$144.9 million) for the year ended June 30, down from 1.25 billion dollars in 1988-89. Analysts had forecast earnings of between 1.4 billion and 1.6 billion dollars.

Revenue rose to 7.95 billion dollars from 6.12 billion the previous year, largely on income from commercial property rents. The company reported an extraordinary loss of 33 million dollars after it unwound an associated shipping concern.

The directors offered a final dividend of 39 cent. That made a total of 61 cents for the year, up 1 cent from the previous year.

Analysts differed on the reasons for the profit fall, noting that the results were not widely distributed and carried no statement from the board. However, several analysts said profit suffered from the company's decision to expand its hotel division shortly before Hong Kong's tourist trade was devastated by last year's political turmoil in China. Hong Kong returns to Chinese control in 1997.

"Even though they added hotels, the net contribution from them was lower than it was last year," said an analyst with a local securities firm. "It's a lot poorer operating environment."

New World also assumed a consolidated debt of \$10 billion dollars when it took its subsidiary New World Hotel (Holdings) Ltd. private early last year, analysts said. In February, New World Hotels made a joint purchase of the U.S.-based Ramada Inns hotel chain with Prime Motors Inc., worth \$540 million, on condition that New World would control only Ramada's overseas franchises.

Since then, Prime Motors has filed for bankruptcy protection, and it is unclear whether New World will have to reabsorb Prime's U.S. Ramada hotels.

In March, New World Hotels reported a 41.9 percent half-year drop in earnings after opening the Grand Hyatt and Harbor View hotels, but before the Ramada purchase was factored into the results. Both hotels opened in September to occupancy rates of 20 percent to 40 percent, respectively.

"It's not very clear where the shortfall has come from," said an analyst with S.G. Warburg (Far East) Ltd., "but a big chunk was on net interest paid on consolidated debt from New World Hotels."

Analysts said New World Development has a modest debt-to-equity ratio of about 20 percent, although its net debt of 6.8 billion dollars is considered relatively high, given the perceived risk of owning property in Hong Kong.

In addition, analysts said, New World reported a loss of 49 million dollars from associated companies, the largest of which are Asia Terminals Ltd., a marine container-handling terminal thought to be highly profitable, and Asia Television Ltd., a loss-making television station. Although neither company re-

leases financial statements, several analysts forecast ATV's losses last year at about 200 million dollars.

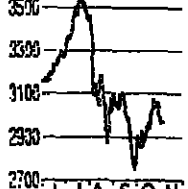
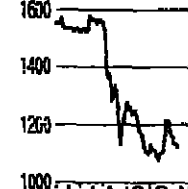
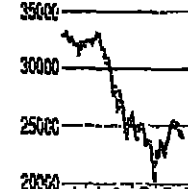
New World stirred the investment community early last year when it announced the giant Ramada deal, which culminated a string of acquisitions that followed several profitable years.

In 1988, New World teamed up with the Hong Kong tycoons Li Ka-shing and Lee Shau-kee of Henderson Land to finance an abortive takeover bid for the venerable Hongkong Land Co.

In the first half of 1989, New World bought a 17 percent share in ATV valued at 120 million dollars, then spent an estimated 3.1 billion dollars in a raid for control of the retail firm Wing On (Holdings) Ltd. That attempt was also aborted after New World quietly purchased 27.2 percent of the company.

New World also spent 744 million dollars acquiring the property firm Scilla Holdings Ltd. and obtained an 18 percent share of Hong Kong Resort Co. through a 370 million dollar share swap.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	
				
1980 J A S O N		1990 J A S O N	1980 J A S O N	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2968.71	2967.24	-0.02
Singapore	Straits Times	1120.34	1132.92	-1.11
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1317.80	1313.30	+0.34
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	23965.75	24385.33	-1.72
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	477.30	481.59	-0.89
Bangkok	Book Club	579.27	585.09	-1.67
Seoul	Composite Stock	N.A.	707.61	-
Taipei	Weighted Price	3467.70	3527.63	-1.70
Manila	Composite	612.49	585.55	+3.89
Jakarta	Stock Index	699.01	701.61	-0.37
New Zealand	Barclays	1285.09	1322.85	-2.82
Bombay	National Index	Closed	660.95	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Flow of Funds to H.K. Grew in '89

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Overseas investment in Hong Kong's manufacturing industry increased 13.7 percent during 1989, but the perceived political risk of investing in the colony rose sharply after China's crackdown in June 1989 on anti-government dissent, the government said Tuesday.

In a survey conducted between June and September this year, the government reported that foreign investment in the colony's industrial sector last year rose by 3.6 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$460 million), to 29.7 billion dollars.

Hong Kong's manufacturers have reported an increase in foreign investment every year since the survey was launched in 1984. In 1988, total overseas investment rose 23.6 percent from the previous year.

The survey, conducted by written responses from 589 manufacturers with overseas investment engaged in Hong Kong's major industries. Government officials and private analysts said the rate of overseas investment is likely to slow this year in response to the massacre of protest-

ers in Beijing on June 3 and 4, 1989. Hong Kong returns to Chinese control in 1997 and is highly sensitive to political instability in the mainland.

"We're hopeful the 1990 figures will be somewhat similar" to those reported in 1989, said the secretary for industry, T.H. Barma. But he said it was too early to gauge how much of an impact China's turmoil would have on foreign investment in Hong Kong.

Private analysts agreed. However, some suggested the trend may parallel the decline in direct foreign investment in China. In the first six months of this year, overseas investment in the mainland totaled \$12.3 billion, down 2.3 percent from the same period last year, according to data compiled by Business International.

"There's normally a time lag between overseas investment and the amount actually recorded and utilized, so the June 4 killings won't show up until the 1990 survey," said Anthony Chan, an analyst with Business International. "Investment flows will probably reflect the Gulf crisis by then as well."

Of those companies polled in the 83-page survey, 39 percent said Hong Kong's political climate was "unfavorable," while 25 percent said it would have a "neutral" effect on investment. More than half of those questioned said Hong Kong's political future was unfavorable, 9 percent said it was neutral and 25 percent said it was favorable.

High labor costs were cited as a negative factor by 56 percent of those polled, while 52 percent said they were concerned by the rising costs of factory space.

Despite such apprehensions, Mr. Barma said the colony would continue to attract overseas investors because of its low taxes and sophisticated credit and financial system.

Hong Kong's manufacturing industry absorbs about 25 percent of the colony's total foreign investment, according to government estimates. The United States remained the largest investor in Hong Kong manufacturing, accounting for 31 percent of the total. Japan was second with 29 percent, followed by China with 11 percent, and 7 percent by Britain.

Cheung Kong To Redevelop Big Oil Depot

Reuters

HONG KONG — Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., the Hong Kong real estate concern, announced Tuesday that it had bought a 50 percent interest in Concord Oil Holding Ltd. for 690 million Hong Kong dollars (\$88.5 million).

A joint statement said Concord Oil's main asset is an oil depot at Tsing Yi in Hong Kong, the site of which was valued at 1.1 billion dollars as of July 1990.

Cheung Kong will become project manager for redevelopment of the Tsing Yi site, as well as sales agent of the new development.

Cheung Kong has also bought 123.29 million shares, or 8 percent, of Pacific Concord from its chairman, Wong Sai Chung.

Shares in BNZ Sink on News Of Rescue Plan

Reuters

WELLINGTON — Shares in Bank of New Zealand Ltd. and Fyfe, Richwhite Co., which holds 29 percent of the bank, plunged Tuesday, a day after the government announced that it would pay \$20 million New Zealand dollars (\$2.79 million) to bail out the bank.

The stock of BNZ, in which the government has a 51 percent stake, fell 18 cents to close at 53 cents.

The government was forced to rescue BNZ to cover loans made to shaky Australian entrepreneurs. Under terms of the bailout, Fyfe, Richwhite, an Auckland merchant bank, will cut its stake in BNZ to 26.8 percent.

Stable Currency Boosts Taiwan Foreign Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan's foreign trade regained momentum in October, with exports rising 9 percent and imports increasing by 14.2 percent, the government reported Tuesday.

Exports in October amounted to \$6.21 billion, while imports totaled \$5.02 billion. The resulting trade surplus of \$1.19 billion represented an 8.6 percent fall from a year earlier, the government said.

Economic officials attributed the quickened pace of trade to a more stable Taiwan dollar against the U.S. dollar and a drop in the value of the local currency against the Japanese yen and major European currencies.

Taiwan's foreign trade had slowed earlier this year, with several monthly declines in both imports and exports because of a slowing

economy and a plunging stock market.

Exports in the period from January to October inched up 0.5 percent to \$55.67 billion, while imports increased 3.6 percent to \$45.19 billion, the government officials said.

The country's trade surplus in the first 10 months of 1990 dipped 10.9 percent over the same period of last year to \$10.48 billion.

Separately, Taiwan is hoping to boost consumer goods for Soviet raw materials to substantially boost trade between the two countries.

"The Soviet Union is short of foreign exchange and the only way to boost trade with Moscow is through barter trade," the vice-economic minister, Chiang Ping-kun, said in an interview.

(AFP, Reuters)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 6, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not net value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds based on price.

The smallest shareholdings include: (1) - dollar; (2) - yen; (3) - pound; (4) - franc; (5) - mark; (6) - Swiss franc; (7) - Australian dollar; (8) - New Zealand dollar; (9) - Hong Kong dollar; (10) - Singapore dollar; (11) - Thai baht; (12) - Indonesian rupiah; (13) - Philippine peso; (14) - Malaysian ringgit; (15) - South African rand; (16) - Botswana pula; (17) - Lesotho loti; (18) - Swaziland lilangeni; (19) - Namibia dollar; (20) - Zimbabwe dollar; (21) - Mozambique metical; (22) - Angola kwanza; (23) - Congo franc; (24) - Gabon franc; (25) - Guinea franc; (26) - Sierra Leone franc; (27) - Liberia dollar; (28) - Ivory Coast franc; (29) - Senegal franc; (30) - Mauritania franc; (31) - Mali franc; (32) - Niger franc; (33) - Chad franc; (34) - Cameroon franc; (35) - Equatorial Guinea franc; (36) - Gabon franc; (37) - Congo franc; (38) - Angola kwanza; (39) - Mozambique metical; (40) - Zimbabwe dollar; (41) - Namibia dollar; (42) - Botswana pula; (43) - Lesotho loti; (44) - Swaziland lilangeni; 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SPORTS

Bayern Munich, FC Cologne Advance in Soccer Tournaments

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — Bayern Munich triumphed CSKA Sofia, 3-0, Tuesday in a second-leg match of the European Cup Champions' Cup and advanced to the third round of the soccer tournament on an aggregate score of 7-0.

The Bulgarian champions had lost, 4-0 in Munich two weeks ago.

With the exception of the opening minutes, Tuesday's game was equally one-sided, and Bayern scored twice in the second half even after slowing its pace.

The Bulgarians had a few good chances early on but, after Roland Wohlfarth scored for Bayern in the 16th minute, the Bulgarians failed to pose another threat.

Stefan Effenberg, in the 78th minute, and Alan McInally, with a powerful volley in the 83rd minute, added goals in what was an otherwise lackluster game.

Only 2,500 people braved the chilly, misty weather to watch.

In Prague, FC Cologne advanced to the third round of the UEFA Cup tournament by defeating Inter Bratislava, 2-0, in their second-leg match.

Rallying from a one-goal deficit after a 1-0 upset at home two weeks ago, Cologne overran the enthusiastic Slovaks after a cautious first half.

Falco Goetz, unmarked in the penalty area, scored with a header on a right-wing pass in the 57th minute. Then, in the 62nd minute, Olaf Janssen got the second goal with a spectacular volley from 30 meters after a corner kick.

Frank Grunert hit goalkeeper Ladislav Tork's posts twice in the 87th minute. (AP, Reuters)

Maradona Joins Napoli

Diego Maradona, apparently bowing to threats of disciplinary measures by his Italian club, Napoli, flew by private plane Tuesday to Moscow to join his teammates for a Club Champions' Cup match

against Spartak. The Associated Press reported from Naples.

His wife Claudia told Italian new agencies that the moody Argentine soccer star hoped to be in the starting lineup in Wednesday's crucial game in the Soviet capital.

On Monday the 30-year-old forward had refused to leave with the team, claiming he was not in the right mood for playing in Moscow.

The team's general manager, Luciano Moggi, said that Maradona wouldn't be allowed to play even if he did show up.

Maradona's latest whim touched off protests Tuesday by groups of fans outside Maradona's luxury villa in Naples, forcing police to patrol the area.

Police also reported that a threat by an anonymous caller, that a bomb had been placed in Maradona's villa, had proved to be a hoax.

A Soviet Gained, One Lost

Genoa's president, Aldo Spinelli, said Dobrovolski's transfer was negotiated with officials of Dynamo Moscow. Financial terms of the transfer were not given, and Spinelli would not say where the 23-year-old forward would be sent. But sources said he may join Portugal's Porto.

Genoa can't find him in the Italian league this season because his clubs can use only three non-Italians and Genoa already has Uruguay's Carlos Aguilera, Czechoslovak striker Tomas Skuhravy and Brazilian defender Branco.



Maradona: Off to the Napoli match in Moscow, after all.

ward Igor Dobrovolski on Tuesday for three years and will "loan" him to another team this season. The Associated Press reported.

But the Scottish champion Glasgow Rangers said they have sent star Soviet defender Oleg Kuznetsov, signed for \$2.3 million a month ago, to the United States for surgery on a knee injured in his second game.

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Saucy Days and Dull Hungers

LONDON — Not even Spaniards would claim that soccer was the rage in the days of Miguel Cervantes, four centuries ago. Nevertheless, his theory that "hunger is the best sauce in the world" suits our modern sporting gods.

Soccer stars need to spice the stales of being satiated by the rich man's game. The bigger their reputation, the higher their pay, the more relentless is the demand to win, win, win.

The temptation must be to close one's door; to say to heck with your pots of gold, your pinkies and your pressures. I quit, so home I stay.

Who dares set such a precedent?

You know who. Diego Maradona is refusing to come out and play for Napoli on Wednesday in the European Cup Champions' Cup second-round, second leg match against Spartak in Moscow. No excuse, no explanation. Maradona, when he wiped last summer's World Cup tears from his face, had said the Club Champions' Cup was his one remaining incentive. Now, in Greta Garbo fashion, he spurns the opportunity.

We all know that his back and his ankle hurt like mad. He habitually rises late, but this is not a case of missing the flight. Members of the Napoli staff knocked loud and long on his shuttered door.

In deference to readers who think me hard on the genius, I refrain, this once, from going further than the observation that he who stays away cannot win the ball.

Napoli, which has so often surrendered club discipline to keep its superstar happy, responds, through its general manager, Luciano Moggi: "This is the time to establish once and for all that Maradona is an employee of Napoli and not the contrary."

We watch with interest. Napoli's problem is that Maradona must actually want to be sacked, either to return to his troubled businesses in Argentina or to join his persistent suitor, Bernard Tapie, in Marseille.

Have 13 years of competitive striving sapped the little man's hunger? It is arguable whether his pains have been greater on the feet of opponents or the needles of so-called medical personnel pumping cortisone into him.

The bottom line is that Napoli, held 0-0 at home by Spartak, may be about to be eliminated. And an awful precedent was set in Europe after the Turkish club Beşiktaş fined its player \$1,334 a man for losing in the first round to Malme.

If Maradona's appetite is dulled, some believe the same of AC Milan. Like Napoli, the Milan team suffered a scoreless home-leg match, against FC Bruges, yet I still think Milan will triumph in Belgium, for three reasons:

1) Milan has more pedigree and is rested after a free weekend; 2) the Belgians, masters of defense, must at some stage attack and Milan will hit them on the break; 3) the grass in Bruges will allow creative play, unlike Milan's ruined "potato patch."

Among the pretenses to Milan's throne is Olympique Marseille, whose president, Tapie, risks all by changing the recipe of last season's semifinal.

The millions he has spent on players suddenly seem compromised by his ambition in supplanting that coach, Gerard Gili, with Franz Beckenbauer. These are early days, but Beckenbauer has achieved something Gili never did: losing to three average French

league teams and losing the tournament's away-leg match, 3-2, to Lech Poznan.

That is not an insurmountable deficit, especially once the partisan voices are raised in Marseille. But Tapie admits that the German influence may not get with the French.

Beckenbauer, last weekend, used the word "impossible." And ere long, methinks, this World Cup winner, proven with national squads rather than club management, may be reopening negotiations with the United States, thankful that his rejection of America was laced with diplomacy.

PANGS of past glories bite into Real Madrid. Its president, Ramon Mendoza, stopped a little short of begging midfielder Rafael Martin Vazquez not to join the ira civile, but Vazquez went to Torino.

Madrid reinvested in Romanian George Hagi and Yugoslav Predrag Spasic, but it takes time to blend with the Spanish palate, especially for Hagi, whose bitter sweet roll in Bucharest was as the pet footballing son of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mendoza's patience is thin. He barely conceals that John Toshack, the Welsh team coach, will pay, this season or next, for failing to rebuild the team as smoothly as Instant Whip. One thing can spare Toshack: He must win the Club Champions' Cup. His team, so goal-shy in the Spanish league, dedicated the nine goals it put past Swarovski Tirol in the first leg to saving the coach.

Nine! That should suffice even for FIFA goal junkies who want the nets expanded — or is it the goalkeepers shortened? It is 30 years, and a lot of human growth, since Real Madrid scored nine in one match. And there was a neat riposte from fullback Miguel Chendo, who quipped: "Crises? In the Gulf, yes. At Real Madrid, no."

NO CRISES, just men passing through. And when it comes to the outflow of talent, no nation copes better than Yugoslavia.

Red Star Belgrade, a selling club, won its first leg, 3-0, by beating the Glasgow Rangers, whose recent team building totals \$30 million.

Red Star's class player is now Robert Prosinecki, whose uncontainable athleticism and imaginative passing persuaded me to suggest making him Europe's most eligible star.

I am reminded that, at 21, Prosinecki is not yet eligible for trading, and his next step is a year's national service. However, my spies tell me that Red Star is not the source of Prosinecki's new Mercedes. That, apparently, is a little on account for his agreement to join AC Milan, in 1991.

But if hunger is indeed the sauce of motivation, England's clubs have it. Aston Villa, after pining away with the rest for five years without European fare, banked \$146 million from its first-leg match against Inter Milan.

Villa does not care much that Internazionale shares that potato patch in the San Siro. Indeed, when you have peaked as well as Villa did in beating Inter, 2-0, a pitch that bogs down creative play is manna from heaven.

If the fans behave, the English club, with all the sauce a team can muster, will boldly stand against Inter, whose German trio of Jürgen Klinsmann, Lothar Matthäus and Andreas Brehme would only be human if their form is a little over the top after the running, the rewards, the celebrations of high summer.

Running is tough when the bank balance, never mind the belly, brims over.

Soviet Tennis: A Kremlin Cup of Cheer

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Tennis, for too long the hidden game of Communist apparatchiks in the Soviet Union, has reached for a populist dimension as the Kremlin Cup tournament opened with an array of world-ranked men playing for hard-cash prizes, no rubles accepted.

The game's popularity has been on the rise, with tennis rackets being avidly bought on the black market for a few months' average salary, despite the sagging economy.

And Boris N. Yeltsin, chief political antagonist of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, may be more serve than volley, as one Soviet coach says, but he has at least been lending a popular spin to the game lately in a photo opportunity or two.

But the scene on Monday evening, when the Association of Tennis Professionals opened its showcase for the sport at the Olympic stadium, left the Soviet national coach, Shamil A. Tarpiyev, swearing what he said would be the biggest boost to tennis since the end of

the era of stagnation, when Soviets began attempting to improve all sorts of things, including their backhand.

"Our country is late in getting involved in major world tennis, but this tournament is the single greatest event in Soviet tennis history," he said before the tournament opened with two of the Soviet Union's best players, Alexander Volkov and Andrei Medvedev, on center court.

Volkov—who at 23 years of age has the greater experience and ranking, No. 25 in the world—defeated Medvedev, 6-4, 6-3.

But the 16-year-old loser, who has a No. 1 world ranking in his age group, delivered enough explosive service soon to delight the crowd.

"But we have shown this youthful promise before in our players," said one fan in the grandstand, Nikolai Galitsky, "only to see them lose it in the senior competition. It is the lack of international competition, the price of the stagnation period that costs us dearly."

Soviet officials say the problem lingers because sports remains too state-directed and dominated by a

government ministry that does not allow for contrary techniques or schools that polish the raw talents of promising tennis youngsters.

This may be changing, according to Tarpiyev, with the beginnings of a legitimate Soviet tennis federation dominated by sports enthusiasts rather than government bureaucrats.

While tournament organizers expect the final matches of the Kremlin Cup to be sold out, the crowd on opening night was sparse.

But the matches were shown on national television, which is far more important in cultivating the hope that a new generation will take up tennis.

And the prize money—\$330,000, with \$42,800 for the winner—has been the talk of sports fans in this economically declining nation.

Some have speculated that money was involved in the absence of Andrei Chesnokov, the top-ranked Soviet player at No. 12 in the world, who declined to play without offering an explanation. Chesnokov is one of the first of the nation's sports professionals to have decided to share his international prize money with the state.

The chief commercial sponsor of

the tournament is Bayer Aspirin, one of 30 companies contributing not so much to impress the Soviet public as to woo closer business ties with the Soviet government, said Eugene L. Scott, the tournament director, who is also packaging a two-hour show on the event for an American cable-television syndicate.

The field here includes several top-ranked players, among them No. 4 Andrei Gomer of Ecuador, No. 5 Emilio Sanchez of Spain and No. 10 Brad Gilbert of the United States.

More than championship names, however, the attraction among Moscowites in the grandstand this evening seemed simply to be the sight and sound of first-class tennis finally arriving on Soviet soil.

"This tournament will help us all," said Nikolai Trygynov, a 58-year-old weekend tennis player ever on the hunt for open room on one of the nation's scarce courts.

"I am a firm believer that every person, as a healthy animal, should sweat, and tennis makes you aware of that," he said, putting down any notion that tennis is too effete for the earthy Slavic profile.

Becker Injury Still Puzzling

United Press International

BONN — It still is not clear how serious the leg injury is that forced Boris Becker to default to Stefan Edberg in the Paris Open final, German newspapers reported Tuesday.

Becker had to stop playing in the \$2 million tournament Sunday because of intense pain in his left thigh.

The papers said Hans-Wilhelm Müller-Wohlfahrt, a Munich-based medical specialist consulted by Becker, believed that the injury was a hardening of the muscle in Becker's thigh, rather than a rupture as was thought first.

Müller-Wohlfahrt, who is also the team doctor for Germany's defending soccer champion, Bayern Munich, said he would meet again with Becker on Wednesday.

The Bonn-based newspaper General-Anzeiger said it was doubtful that Becker would be able to play in next week's ATP Masters tournament in Frankfurt.

BOOKS

THE MIRROR AT MIDNIGHT: A South African Journey

By Adam Hochschild. 309 pages. \$19.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d St., New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Mark Mathabane

THE 1838 Battle of Blood River between the Zulus and the Voortrekkers, ancestors of today's Afrikaners, marked a historic turning point in the struggle for power and domination in South Africa. Massive firepower brought the Voortrekkers a lopsided victory. The triumph, which they ascribed to divine intervention, led them to bequeath to their posterity a conquered black majority, stolen black lands and an army of myths designed to justify white supremacy and black servitude.

Several of these myths form the leit-motif of Adam Hochschild's memoir, "The Mirror at Midnight," an insightful and detailed account of the influence of South Africa's turbulent past on the evolution, refining and reforming of the apartheid system.

The first of these myths is now almost totally discredited: that during the Great Trek—the epic migration from the British-ruled Cape Colony of discontented

whites of Dutch, French and German descent—the Voortrekkers found the interior of South Africa uninhabited. Hochschild provides evidence, some of it from the Voortrekker themselves, that black tribes lived in most of South Africa long before the arrival of the white man.

The most potent myth concerns the murder of a revered Voortrekker leader, Piet Retief, and his men, by the Zulu king Dingane. The act and the subsequent tracking down and massacre of an entire camp of Voortrekker families by Dingane's warriors precipitated the Battle of Blood River. Most Afrikaners, aided by historians who have rewritten South African history to serve white interests, consider Retief a martyr whose death is indicative of black treachery and barbarism.

Hochschild shows how Afrikaner historians have carefully covered up Retief's double-dealing and ulterior motives. It turns out that Dingane acted from a well-founded fear that once whites gained a foothold in his kingdom, they would quickly take over his land and subjugate his people.

"Mirror at Midnight" is largely based

on Hochschild's visit to South Africa in December 1988, the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Blood River. He found the country's whites steeped in celebrations commemorating the event. Yet there was a split in the Afrikaner community. The right-wing Conservative Party and the far-right Afrikaner Resistance Movement organized their own ceremonies to compete with those of the governing National Party, which they claimed had betrayed Afrikanerdom and desecrated Retief's memory by instituting reforms and talking about "power sharing" with blacks.

As Hochschild follows the two rival processions during stops in various white towns across the country, he paints colorful vignettes illustrating the surrealism and shallowness of white life and politics, into which he weaves poignant stories about the plight of the black majority. He takes us into black ghettos where we hear the wrenching testimonies of victims of police brutality, apartheid-induced poverty and black-on-black violence.

The majority of white South Africans, Hochschild asserts, are "summer folks" completely oblivious to the suffering,

feelings and aspirations of their black compatriots. He likens them to the French aristocracy during the reign of Louis XVI and the Russian gentry before the Bolshevik Revolution.

Hochschild's liberal bias sometimes leads him to sound like an apologist for the African National Congress and to ignore the movement's shortcomings and mistakes. He has nothing but scorn for Chief Mangosuthu Buthe, the leader of Inkatha; he sees the development of a black middle class in South Africa's ghettos as serving apartheid's interests, and he fails to give due credit to President Frederik W. de Klerk for his courage in instituting radical reforms.

Nonetheless, "The Mirror at Midnight" is an important addition to the debate about South Africa and the challenges facing its various people as they wrestle with a painful past in their determined struggle to abolish the remnants of apartheid and forge a more just society.

Mark Mathabane, the author of "Kaffir Boy" and "Kaffir Boy in America," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Week	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE	by Jean M. Auel	1
2	LADY BOSS, by Jackie Collins	by Jackie Collins	2
3	FOUR PAST MIDNIGHT, by Stephen King	by Stephen King	3
4	THE MIRROR AT MIDNIGHT, by Adam Hochschild	by Adam Hochschild	4
5	LONGSHOT, by Dick Francis	by Dick Francis	5
6	BUFFALO GIRLS, by Larry McMurtry	by Larry McMurtry	6
7	THE FIRST MAN IN ROME, by Colleen McCullough	by Colleen McCullough	7
8	RABBIT AT REST, by John Updike	by John Updike	8
9	THE BURDEN OF PROOF, by Scott Turow	by Scott Turow	9
10	UNDER SIEGE, by Stephen Coonts	by Stephen Coonts	10
11	THE GENERAL IN HIS LABYRINTH, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	11
12	ON THE PLACES YOU'VE NEVER BEEN, by Len Deighton	by Len Deighton	12
13	HOCUS FOCUS, by Kurt Vonnegut	by Kurt Vonnegut	13
14	THE STAND, by Stephen King	by Stephen King	14
15	SURRENDER THE PINK, by Carme Fiter	by Carme Fiter	15
16	ADVICE, HOW-TO & MISCELLANEOUS	by John Burt Foster	16
17	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handberg	by Martin Handberg	17
18	DR. DEAN ORNISH'S PROGRAM FOR REVERSING HEART DISEASE, by Dean Ornish	by Dean Ornish	18
19	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	by Charles J. Givens	19
20	POORER'S WALDO, by Martin Handberg	by Martin Handberg	20

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square. To form four ordinary words.

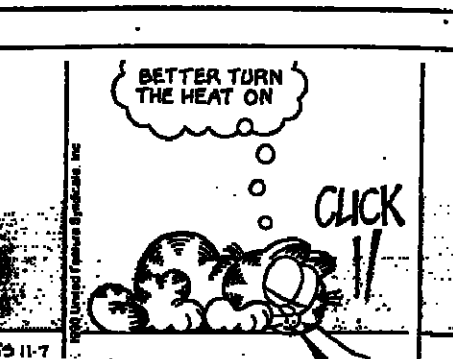
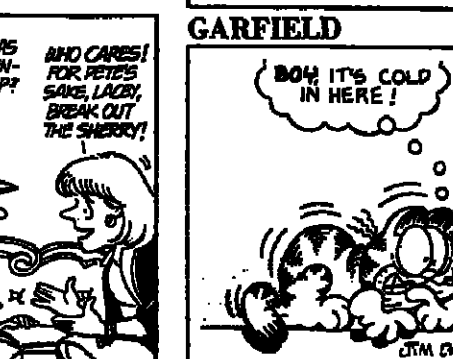
O U D E S
 M U J O B
 D E P E N X
 C R A F T O

Now arrange the circled letters to form the complete answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: IN _____ OVER _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FUDGE AGILE BUCKLE CRAYON
Answer: What happens when you're wrong?—GROKLOCK

DOONESBURY



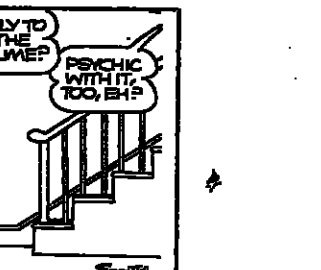
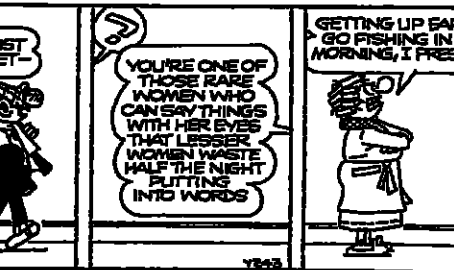
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



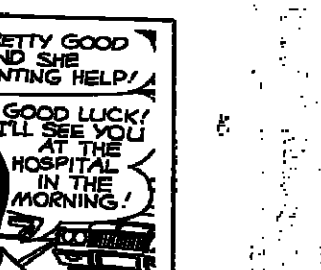
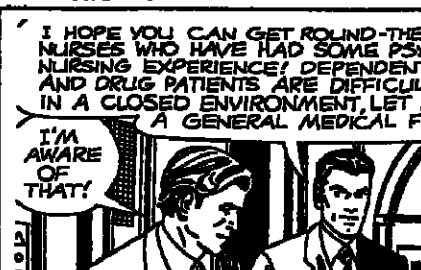
ANDY CAPP



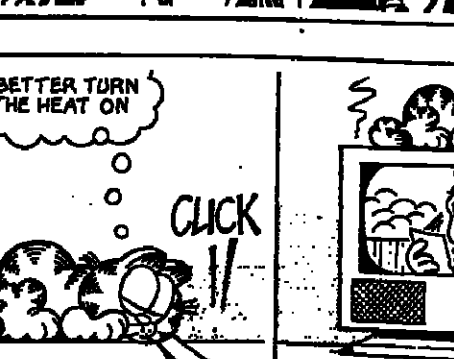
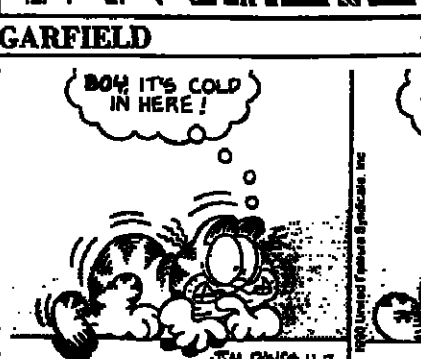
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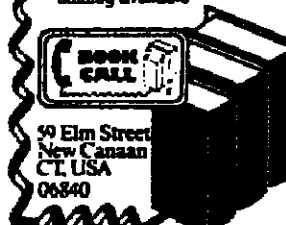
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SPORTS

World Record Setters Reynolds and Barnes Fail Drug Tests

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two U.S. world record holders, 400-meter runner Butch Reynolds and shot-putter Randy Barnes, have tested positive for anabolic steroids and face automatic two-year suspensions from competition, but both denied Tuesday having used the banned substances.

Barnes, through his attorney, John Dowd, filed an affidavit with the U.S. governing body of track and field in which he said, "In six years of competition, I have never taken any prohibited substance."

The International Amateur Athletic Federation, the sport's world governing body, announced Monday night that it had notified the U.S. organization, The Athletics Congress, that Reynolds and Barnes had failed drug tests administered after they had competed in meets last summer in Europe.

Dr. Arne Ljungqvist of Sweden, a federation vice president and member of its medical committee, said from Stockholm that Barnes, 24, had tested positive for the steroid nandrolone after a meet Aug. 7 in Malmö, Sweden.

After the initial analysis showed traces of a banned drug, Barnes was summoned to a lab in Sweden to be present at the testing of the second sample, Ljungqvist said.

He said that Reynolds, 26, had tested positive for methyltestosterone after a meet Aug. 12 in Monte Carlo and was present in a Paris lab on Oct. 13 when the second test was conducted.

"I have been subjected to dope tests on approx-

mately 30 occasions since 1985 and have always tested negatively," Barnes said in his statement. "I have always submitted to and passed every dope test administered to me, including random and 48-hour tests."

Reynolds, in a statement he read from the office of his agent in Washington, cited his long-standing opposition to drug use and said his long-standing test was the result of "some fallacy" of the testing at Monte Carlo, where he finished third in a race in 44.91 seconds.

"I have never used steroids," he said. "I have been drug-tested five times over the last 10 months. Believe me, the results of Monte Carlo are completely inconsistent with my history and, to my knowledge, cannot be medically supported."

In a statement issued Tuesday in Indianapolis, TAC's president, Frank Greenberg, said the two athletes are entitled to apply for a stay and to a hearing on that stay, and that "thereafter, until the appropriate time under our rules, we will not comment on any positive tests. To do so would compromise TAC's policy of confidentiality."

If they are banned, Reynolds and Barnes would be ineligible for the World Track and Field Championships next summer in Tokyo and the Barcelona Olympics in 1992.

Reynolds and Barnes are the most prominent track and field athletes to test positive since Ben Johnson of Canada lost his gold medal in the 100 meters for failing a drug test at the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

They are also the latest in a succession of world-class athletes, including several Americans, who have tested positive. Last month, Soviet officials announced that 11 track and field athletes had failed drug tests.

Reynolds broke a 20-year-old world record in the 400 with a time of 43.29 seconds two years ago in Zurich. Barnes set his record on May 20 in Los Angeles, with a throw of 75 feet, 10 1/4 inches. Each athlete won a silver medal in his event at the Seoul Olympics.

What effect the failed tests might have on their world records was unclear. Johnson, who set a world record in Seoul, lost it as a result of his drug test. Both Reynolds and Barnes passed tests at the meets in which their records were set.

The positive results also came at a time of increased vigilance worldwide against drug use in all sports, prompted in large part by Johnson's positive test in Seoul and a six-month investigation of athletes' drug use by the Canadian government. Johnson recently finished his two-year suspension and has resumed training.

The recent efforts include an increase in the number of countries, among them the United States, that are testing athletes without warning, and a drug-testing agreement between the Olympic committees in the United States and the Soviet Union that allows medical experts of each country to test athletes in the other. Other countries have engaged in similar arrangements.

Anabolic steroids, which can enhance perfor-

mance by helping an athlete train harder and recover faster, are among hundreds of substances banned for use by most international sports organizations.

In cases of a positive finding, which is based on identical results of two tests of the same urine sample, the international federation instructs the national federation to suspend the athlete, and usually, it is done at once.

But with athletes from the United States, the process is delayed while the athlete exhausts an appeal process available through The Athletics Congress, the sport's national governing body. Then, only if the positive finding is upheld, would the athlete be suspended.

Because both Reynolds and Barnes are appealing the findings, Pete Cava, a spokesman for TAC, said the organization would not comment on either case.

Their cases became public, and ultimately confirmed by the international federation, only after the results of the initial tests were leaked to journalists in Europe by personnel involved in the testing.

Ljungqvist said Monday night that the international federation has always recognized the U.S. federation's adjudication process. But it would not alter the fact that Reynolds and Barnes had tested positive for a banned substance.

"Doping infractions occurred; there is no doubt, none at all," Ljungqvist said from Stock-



400-runner Reynolds: "Some fallacy."

holm, where he is head of the department of pathology in Karolinska Hospital.

Brad Hunt, Reynolds' agent, said Reynolds had been tested in May by TAC as part of the unannounced testing program and in seven days after the Monte Carlo meet, following a meet in Cologne, Germany. Hunt said he expected the case to be heard by TAC within a month.

SIDELINES

Secretariat Son Wins Melbourne Cup

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — Kingston Rule, sired by the great U.S. stallion Secretariat, won the \$1.6 million Melbourne Cup, Australia's richest horse race, in a race-record time Tuesday of 3 minutes, 16.3 seconds for the two miles (3.2 kilometers).

The 5-year-old stallion, in breaking the mark set last year by Tawfir by eight-tenths of a second, earned owner David Hains \$1 million and gave trainer Bart Cummings his eighth Cup victory.

Kingston Rule finished a length ahead of The Phantom, with a second New Zealand thoroughbred, Mr. Brooker another neck back.

Japanese 4-0 After Rout of U.S. Team

TOKYO (AP) — Makoto Sasaki of the Diaci Hawks got five hits in six at-bats Tuesday as a team of Japanese all-stars, with 20 hits and five stolen bases, routed a touring team of major leaguers, 11-6, to take a 4-0 lead in the eight-game series. The Japanese have tied, but never won, a series against major league competition.

The U.S. players committed four errors in the game at Hiwada Stadium in Fukuoka, on the southern island of Kyushu.

Cecil Fielder, who played for the Hanjin Tigers in 1989 and hit 51 home runs for the Detroit Tigers this season, drove in his first run of the series in the ninth inning. Wednesday's fifth game is to be played at Koshien Stadium in Osaka, the home field of the Hanshin Tigers.

Great Communicator Is Destroyed

ARCADEA, California (AP) — Great Communicator, who won the Breeders' Cup Turf in 1988 and had earned nearly \$3 million, broke down in Monday's closing-day feature at Santa Anita and had to be destroyed. The 7-year-old gelding was 1 1/2 lengths behind pace-setting Ultrasonic in the \$219,400 Carden F. Burke Handicap when he stumbled on the backstretch of the turf course and suffered a compound fracture of the right hind leg cannon bone.

He was the second horse to be destroyed in two days at Santa Anita. Sunday, the Irish-bred Baldomero broke his left foreleg in a turf race and was destroyed. The 4-year-old, trained by Bill Shinnaker, had placed first or second in all six of his American starts.

For the Record

Howard Kendall, who guided Everton to a European Cup Winners' Cup title five years ago, was hired again Tuesday as manager of the English club.

Kerry Dixon, the Chelsea soccer team's star, was charged Tuesday with stealing \$10,000 (\$19,735) from an unidentified man.

New York City Marathon organizers said they are strongly considering moving the race back a week to reduce chances of the unusually warm weather that hampered runners Sunday. Next year's race is scheduled for Nov. 3.

The World Boxing Council repeated its demand Monday that heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield first defend his title against former champion Mike Tyson instead of fighting veteran George Foreman.

George Steinbrenner, who had sought permission to become involved in the New York Yankees' dealings in the free-agent market, has been turned down by the baseball commission.

The WBC super-bantamweight title from American Paul Bonifacio when the referee stopped the fight 2 minutes, 35 seconds into the fourth round after three knockdowns.

Quotable

Coach Sam Rutigliano on Liberty University's struggling offense: "It reminded me of the tempo. One, two, three, kick."

Coach Barry Alvarez of Wisconsin, on the visitors' locker room at Iowa's Nile Kinnick Stadium: "The walls are pink and the carpeting is green. I didn't know whether to throw up or fall asleep."

Pact Changes Market for Free Agents

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The way the free-agent market is shaping up, if baseball teams don't like what they see in the first group, they can wait for the second wave to hit.

"If the settlement goes through, it will provide an additional depth to an already deep free-agent market," said an agent, Tom Reich.

Reich was talking about the collusion settlement being worked out by lawyers for major-league owners and the players. Although both sides say the settlement won't be complete until all details are worked out, they have agreed on the two most critical elements: The owners, who two arbitrators said conspired against free agents for three years, will pay the players \$280 million, and 16 players from the 1987 free-agent class will receive a second chance to be free.

The 16 players will be free, if they choose, early next month, after both sides ratify the settlement at their respective winter meetings.

Called new-look, second-look or free-look free agents, the players will have three options. They can remain with their current teams under their existing contracts, they can remain with their current teams after negotiating new contracts, or they can sign with other teams. A lawyer close to the case said they would have until some time in February to make their decisions.

The regular group of 95 free agents could begin signing with anyone on Monday. The second wave could have an impact on that group in two ways.

For one thing, Reich said, "There's so much depth, there might feel they don't have to go insane spending for one player."

For another, teams may find players in the second group more appealing for their purposes and thus wait to try to sign them.

The New York Yankees, for example, have stated their need for a third baseman, and they have expressed some interest in Terry Pendleton, the St. Louis Cardinals' third baseman, who became available Monday. But the new-look



The Indianapolis defense was ineffective as Lewis Tillman and the Giants ran over the Colts, 24-7.

group will include Gary Gaetti, the Minnesota Twins' third baseman.

"I don't know," Gene Michael, the Yankees' general manager, said when asked if Gaetti's availability could affect his planning. "It doesn't hurt our situation there. But I also have a couple of possibilities of acquiring a third baseman without signing a free agent."

He did not say what those possibilities were, but indicated that a

trade, if he made one, would not be for a major third baseman.

Gaetti and Jack Clark are the only infielders among the 16. The group also includes outfielders Brett Butler, Dave Henderson and Chili Davis; catcher Mike Heath; relief pitchers Dave Smith, Larry Andersen and Juan Berenguer; and starting pitchers Jack Morris, Dennis Dawson, Dennis Martinez, Mike Witt, Dave LaPoint, Charlie Leibrandt and Mike LaCoss.

Butler, San Francisco's center

fielder, is the only one of the group who has two guaranteed years on his contract.

The San Francisco Giants, who consider him one of their prized players, most likely will offer to raise Butler's salary from \$1.35 million a year. But they could have serious, since this year he batted .309, had 51 stolen bases and scored 108 runs.

Giants Rout Colts To Go 8-0, Keep Pace With 49ers

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — It was no contest.

The New York Giants routed the Indianapolis Colts, 24-7, by moving the ball almost as they pleased Monday night and usually squashing what little offense the Colts mustered.

The victory ran the Giants' record to 8-0 and kept them, with the San Francisco 49ers (8-0), the only unbeaten teams in the National Football League.

That drew even more attention to the game between the Giants and the 49ers four weeks from now in San Francisco.

A crowd of 58,688 in the Hoosier Dome watched Phil Simms have a good passing night for the Giants. He completed 17 of 21 for 172 yards, with no touchdowns, one interception and two sacks.

Otis Anderson kept the ball moving on the ground and scored twice on runs of two and three yards. The Giants also used Dave Meggett and Rodney Hampton several times in the same backfield, putting pressure on the Colts to cover those elusive runners.

On defense, the Giants stymied Eric Dickerson, in his third game since his return to the Colts after a contract battle, and kept rookie quarterback Jeff George under pressure. George often passed from a shotgun formation to give himself more time, but was sacked twice, the second leading to a fumble that Dave Duerson of the Giants returned 31 yards for his first touchdown in eight years in the NFL.

Redskins Select Rutledge

Jeff Rutledge will become the Washington Redskins' third starting quarterback this season after leading the biggest comeback in team history Sunday, a 41-38 overtime victory against the Detroit Lions. The Associated Press reported.

Joe Gibbs, the Redskins' coach, assigned Rutledge the job Monday after the 12-year veteran relieved Stan Humphries and threw for a career-high 363 yards in rallying the team from a 35-14 deficit Sunday.

Rutledge's start Monday night against the Philadelphia Eagles will be his 10th in 12 NFL seasons and his first since 1987 for the New York Giants, where he spent most of the 1980s as Phil Simms' backup.

Kirk Carruthers, one of the top college linebackers in the United States, has been suspended from the Florida State University foot-

ball team. The Associated Press reported from Tallahassee, Florida.

The suspension, which the coach, Bobby Bowden, said was for "violating team training rules," prohibits Carruthers from playing in Saturday's homecoming game against Cincinnati. He will be allowed to return to playing Nov. 17.

After eight games, Carruthers was the Seminoles' second-leading tackler and one of 10 finalists for the Butkus Award, given annually to the best collegiate linebacker. He has been involved in 96 tackles, 64 of them unassisted, and had three sacks while causing two fumbles.

Notre Dame No. 1 Again

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Notre Dame's roller-coaster ride in the rankings has reached another peak, with the Irish regaining the top spot in The Associated Press college football poll.

Georgia Tech's 41-38 victory over top-ranked Virginia helped the Irish move up from No. 2 to the position they held for four weeks before losing to Stanford in early October. Notre Dame then fell to eighth, but four straight victories and a series of upsets have allowed the Irish to reclaim No. 1.

Notre Dame (7-1), which beat Navy, 52-31, on Saturday, got 37 first-place votes and 1,436 points from a nationwide panel of sports writers and broadcasters. Washington (8-1) is second with 13 first-place votes and 1,403 points while Houston (8-0), the only unbeaten, untied Division I-A team, is third. But the Cougars are on probation and barred from bowl games.

The top 25 teams in The Associated Press poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Nov. 3. Total points based on 25 for a first-place vote and last week's rankings.

1. Notre Dame (37) 7-1 1,436 2
2. Washington (8) 8-0 1,403 7
3. Houston (8) 8-0 1,257 6
4. Colorado (8) 8-1 1,210 9
5. Miami, Fla. 8-0 1,228 4
6. Iowa 7-1 1,179 13
7. Georgia Tech 7-0 1,074 16
8. Brigham Young 7-1 1,029 10
9. Tennessee 7-0 969 15
10. Florida 6-2 954 3
11. Virginia 6-2 924 22
12. Florida St. 6-2 845 12
13. Nebraska 6-1 811 3
14. Texas 6-1 810 4
15. Auburn 6-1 766 11
16. Mississippi 6-1 680 17
17. Illinois 6-0 644 9
18. Clemson 5-2 580 29
19. Michigan 5-2 438 23
20. Oregon 5-2 428 24
21. Penn St. 5-2 296 24
22. Louisville 5-1 252 25
23. Southern Cal 4-2 146 21
24. Wisconsin 4-1 109 2
25. Wyoming 4-1 84 19

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

West

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

West

AFC Standings

NFC Standings

AFC Standings

NFC Standings

AFC Standings

NFC Standings

AFC Standings

NFC Standings

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AFC Standings

NFC Standings

AFC Standings

NFC Standings

NCAA Leaders

Individual Leaders

Rushers

Passers

Total Offense

Defense

Total Defense

Special Teams

Receiving

Linebackers

Quarterbacks

Running Backs

Wide Receivers

Tight Ends

Defensive Backs

Linebackers

Quarterbacks

Running Backs

Wide Receivers

Tight Ends

Defensive Backs

Linebackers

Quarterbacks

Running Backs

Wide Receivers

Tight Ends

Defensive Backs

Linebackers

Quarterbacks

Running Backs

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Patrick Division

Adams Division

Campbell Conference

Morris Division

Smythe Division

Monday's Result

Overtime (OT), Shootout (S), Shoots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P), Shots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P)

Shoots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P)

Shoots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P)

Shoots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P)

Shoots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P)

Shoots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P)

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Shoots on goal (SOG), Goals (G), Assists (A), Points (P)

TENNIS

World Rankings

Men's ATP Rankings

Women's WTA Rankings

Men's ATP Rankings

Women's WTA Rankings

Men's ATP Rankings

Women's WTA Rankings

Men's ATP Rankings

Women's WTA Rankings

Men's ATP Rankings

Women's WTA Rankings

Men's ATP Rankings

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